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THE FRONT PAGE

This Ends the L.-P.P.

THE Royal Commission on the Gouzenko charges has somewhat restored its prestige by its final report, which was made public on Monday. It is now apparent that its difficulty has all along been in the fact that it was trying to do two incompatible jobs. One of these was the preparing of cases for Crown Attorneys; the other was reporting to the public on the un-Canadian behavior of a Canadian political party, or at least of an organization which constituted the inner circle of that party. The first task was really of very minor importance, as the light sentences which have been imposed clearly indicate; but the Royal Commission acted as if the very safety of the state were in imminent danger, and employed methods which should not be used in criminal cases even when the state is in danger. It is still a matter of regret with us that the evidence obtained by these methods was used in the prosecutions, and that the courts accepted it on no better ground than that the Royal Commission had been authorized to use these methods.

But the other task of the Commission, namely that of reporting to the Canadian electorate on the behavior of the directing group of the political party which now calls itself Labor-Progressive, has been performed with notable success. It was not, we imagine, a very difficult one. Mr. Gouzenko provided practically all that was required. The fact that he was unable to identify certain of the persons referred to by pet-names in his documents merely adds to the enthralling interest of the whole story and leaves the public free to attach these names to any prominent Leftist that it can think of. The Commission's description of the process by which innocent "study groups" were converted by imperceptible degrees into conspiracy groups is psychologically correct and entirely credible, and indeed makes if anything too little account of the part which blackmail and terror would play in the later stages, when the conspirators have been definitely linked with criminal activities; withdrawal at that stage becomes practically impossible.

We do not think any great harm was done in the particular cases already tried, by the extra-judicial character of the Commission's methods. It is as a precedent for future use that we dislike them more than as a possible source of injustice in these cases, which we think could have been adequately made without the use of any of the evidence thus obtained. If Mr. Fred Rose is in jail only as a result of the use of methods not permitted in British criminal procedure, we would much rather that he were not in jail at all. The importance of having him in jail is insignificant compared with the importance of having the Canadian public thoroughly informed as to the nature of the activities, not of himself and Mr. Sam Carr alone, but of the entire leadership of the party to which they belong.

A Farcical Rule

THE right of the House of Commons to discuss matters of "urgent national importance" has become a farce. The Government does not even have to go to the trouble to vote down the motion for adjournment of the House, for it has now taken the ground that an old vote by a Conservative majority many years ago is perpetually binding and that the decision of the Speaker on what is a matter of urgent national importance cannot be overruled. (This should be a lesson to both Conservatives and other parties on the unwisdom of supporting bad interpretations of the rules when they are in a majority just because it happens to be convenient; but in the meantime it paralyses Parliament whenever the Government wants it paralysed.)

The theory that the steel strike is not a matter of urgent national importance is too silly for words. It is a matter of several thousand men carrying on a strike which the Government by its own action has declared illegal. It is a matter of the stoppage, certainly for weeks and possibly for months, of a large part of the coke production upon which Eastern Canada depends for its fuel next winter. It is a matter of a claim, which it is frankly stated will be supported by force, of the right to prevent access to property of which the government is the custodian and administrator. But Speaker Fauteux says it is not a matter of urgent national importance.

In the mind of the average citizen, no postwar determination is more firmly implanted than that of "going places". Hotels, which lost many of their trained employees during the war, are now busy training more for the travel boom expected to last for years. Pictures and story on page four.

The Late Sir T. Chapais

THE death of Sir Thomas Chapais at the age of eighty-eight removes the last figure of a great generation of political figures. He was a son of one of the Fathers of Confederation, and it is characteristic of the Quebec aristocracy to which he belonged that he died in the house in which he was born in the little town of St. Denis de Kamouraska. He never contested a constituency but once, and was then defeated, fifty-five years ago. A year later he was appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council, and in 1919 to the Senate. Not having to consult the views of any part of the Quebec electorate, he was able to continue to describe himself as a Conservative for over thirty years during which scarcely any other French Canadian in public life ventured to use that designation, but he never took office in any Conservative government at Ottawa; at Quebec he found it possible to sit in the Cabinet of Mr. Duplessis.

A man of simple life and some independent means, he was able to devote much of his time to the writing of history, and his eight-volume history of Canada from 1760 to 1867 and his volume on Montcalm are as fine examples of the historian's art as Canada has known. Even so, it may be that he was greater as a practitioner of the art of living, an art which the present age seems almost to have forgotten.

It seems hardly likely that even Quebec, and completely unlikely that any other part of this new continent, will again produce a group of men such as that to which Sir Thomas belonged, leisured, cultured, deeply imbued with a tradition of public service, profoundly religious yet richly appreciative of the charms of this life, democratic in politics but aristocratic in private life and in the sense of *noblesse oblige*.

Exchange Control

CRITICISM of the Foreign Exchange Control Board for having in its possession so large an amount of United States cash and short term securities at the moment of the increase in the price of the Canadian dollar in U.S. funds has been somewhat widespread, and the theory seems to be entertained by many people that the F.E.C.B. should have loaded up, so to speak, with Canadian dollars in anticipation of the revaluation. Other critics appear to take the ground that at some unspecified date (presumably not before V-J Day) the F.E.C.B. and the Bank of Canada should have ceased to quote a fixed price for U.S. and sterling exchange and allowed a "natural" market to develop.

Any change in the exchange rate between two currencies can be made to look like a heavy loss for one party and a heavy gain for another. People are apt to assume that the billion and a half of gold and U.S. dollars held by the F.E.C.B. and the Dominion Government on December 31 (and presumably still held at the time of revaluation) could have been reduced before the revaluation, and thus avoided part of the loss of some 150 million dollars.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Unofficial Umpire Favors Labor But Overlooks the Investors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT SEEMS strange that so many people regard the present labor unrest on this continent as merely the work of a lot of malcontents and professional agitators who are never, and never will be, satisfied with conditions in industry.

The writer has never belonged to the Industrialist class, nor to management, nor is he an industrial worker, merely a member of what Mary Lowrey Ross calls the "Bent backbone of society." He is a middle-class consumer and an onlooker in this strife between Labor and Industry; not altogether a disinterested onlooker for the consumer, as Mrs. Ross points out, is the one "who pays the piper without calling the tune."

It seems strange that so few seem to be able to grasp the idea or ideal of a partnership between Labor and Capital with the fruits adequately and fairly divided between the partners, and the public.

A strike is not merely a protest against unfair wages or conditions. It is a demonstration that without the worker, Industry is helpless, crippled, and every class in the community suffers.

If it is plain, as it is, that Capital and management are worthless without the cooperation of Labor, it should be equally plain that Labor should have remuneration equal to its importance. The public should not be inconvenienced continually by these upheavals just because employers consistently refuse to remedy abuses, and meet the fair requirements of Labor without a fight.

Industry even goes to the length of objecting to the taxing of *excess* profits, an impertinent, ridiculous and utterly unjustifiable attitude, especially considering that there would be no profits at all, and no Industry without Labor. Any intelligent and fairminded person must realize that a fair profit is all that capital deserves, *all excess profits* should be divided between Labor, and the Government to be used by the latter for the public good in Social Services.

What Canada and all democratic countries need, is a leveling up of income and opportunity. The brain power of the country is not confined to any class. The essential usefulness is evenly distributed; only the rewards and the opportunities they bring are unequal.

Toronto, Ont. F. EBY

More About Lord Keynes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Coper thinks Lord Keynes was being ironical when he referred to digging holes and building pyramids in "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money". There are other references in this book to these methods besides the one mentioned by Mr. Coper, notably on page 220. On page 129 Keynes appears to prefer *partly* wasteful forms of expenditure to *wholly* wasteful ones.

But it is immaterial whether or not Keynes was being ironical, for it is of the essence of such a scheme that it shall be barren to be beneficial; if it were productive the situation would remain as before. Furthermore when governments "make work" to remedy unemployment, the objective is to obtain the minimum result for the maximum expenditure. A policy of government spending to aid industry is comparable to the practice of "bleeding" the patient that was prevalent in the medical profession in former times, when a victim exhausted from loss of blood was "bled" to restore his vigor.

Keynes advocates increasing the "Propensity to Consume" by discouraging the "Propensity to Save". But the vast majority of people have never had enough. It is not increased propensity to consume they require but increased opportunity. It is not saving that disrupts our economic system; it is the attempt to obtain something for nothing. If the tourniquets of monopoly be removed from the limbs of industry it will produce and distribute an abundant supply of wealth to everyone. Nor will saving then be injurious. If you have savings unemployment loses much of its terrors. Also the fear of want causes people to have more than they otherwise would.

Economic health cannot be restored or maintained by artificial methods that disregard the natural relations of cause and effect; and lower interest rates are beneficial only if they are obtained through increased production and equitable distribution. If the rate be lowered by abundance of wealth and capital the effect is good, for under this condition commodity prices will be falling and the lower rate will have an increased purchasing-power, and there will be an augmentation in the purchasing-power of the principal sum. Today interest rates are being lowered by artificial methods and commodity prices are rising. The purchasing-power of the rate of interest has been cut in four during the past forty-five years. It is being made almost impossible for the individual to remain independent. The ultimate end of this policy can only be the totalitarian state.

Vancouver, B.C. D. E. PEDDIE

Not Complete

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WILFRID EGGLESTON, in your June 15 issue, almost smashes the compact-theory of Canada's federation but not quite. He needs yet to explain upon some other theory how the French of Quebec province came to be guaranteed certain special rights.

Redcliff, Alberta. W. S. HENRY

Thrift versus Spending

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOME years ago I inherited a small amount of money. I might have squandered it in moderately riotous living, but, with an eye to the future, I thriftily invested it in bonds. During the war at the government's pleading I dutifully invested the interest in war bonds.

My bonds being taxable at the source I have already paid out more than my proper share of income tax and now the Government proposes to reduce my husband's tax-exemption by the greater part of my own small income, adding more than one hundred dollars a year to our tax payments.

My way out is clear. I shall sell my bonds and buy a mink coat, and the government can look after me in my old age.

DISGRUNTLED HOUSEWIFE

Toronto, Ont.

Not a Bread Grain

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of June 29 appears a letter by Charles S. Watson in reply to a letter by J. A. Donnell of Nanaimo, B.C., with reference to grain and beer.

Mr. Watson refers to barley as grain used only as feed.

It is my recollection that for the past fifty (50) years, I have consumed barley in soups, stews, etc., advantageously.

Toronto, Ont. J. CRAIG

How Come?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON PAGE 6 of your issue of June 29 these figures occur:

Per 1,000 pop.	1871	1901	1941
Under 40 years..	809.7	775	688
Over 40	190.9	245	311.6
Now add them ..	1,000.6	1,020	999.6

Brantford, Ont. W. H. STRAITH

Note: Referred to the Bureau of Statistics for an opinion, in the hope of satisfying people who *will* persist in adding things up!—ED.

Butter-fat Subsidy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Dominion Federation of Agriculture headed by Mr. H. H. Hannan went to the Dominion Government and demanded a subsidy on milk and cream, and weak-kneed Government gave in to the demands. I believe it is a matter of Income Tax records that not 5% of the farmers paid Income Tax. It would have been a loyal and grateful action on their part to have refused the subsidy, indeed the rank-and-file of farmers never wanted it, as many of them made the butter for their home needs and when butter became so very scarce, they continued. Some used their butter coupons as well. Farmers are a thoroughly honest class, but I fear the demands labor has been making with strikes etc., have caused some to slip. It all boils down to this that there is something wrong in Ottawa.

Mount Tom, P.E.I. CAM PHYFE

Harmony or Conflict

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN his article on General Chisholm's "heresies" on June 1, Dr. Stewart remarked that people always *have* spoken about character as being virtuous or vicious. But is it advisable for us to discriminate in this way? An important truth we are apt to forget is: "There is none good but one: that is God."

In the daily round, we have the choice of acting either in the spirit of God or in that of the devil, that is: either in a spirit of harmony, or in a spirit of conflict, with our fellow men.

We are wise to act in a spirit of harmony because it is in the personal interest of each to do so; what we achieve in this way is twice blest; what we achieve in conflict is cancelled out as far as the main purpose of life—the getting of understanding—is concerned. Conflict is foolish even on the material plane; in the competition that mars our economic system, the odds against our getting, on balance, more than we give are enormous and the general loss in misdirected effort, incalculable.

One thing that causes so many to fight shy of religion and often to miss any worth-while purpose in life, is the altruism professed or implied in Church teaching—the idea that we are to "serve God for naught". Altruism may appeal to a few but with most people it has the effect of making them shamefaced because they associate adoption of such an attitude with ascent of a pedestal.

Altruism and enlightened self-interest are merely two aspects of the same way of life. By giving impartial countenance to both and exercising a wide toleration of harmless idiosyncrasies, the Church would reach the greater number and further the high purpose: "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace".

Toronto, Ont. W. C. MORHAM

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FOLLOWING the publication of the last honors list, many persons claim to have had quite a narrow escape from the O.B.E.

•

Caption in Montreal paper:
"DEBATE ON CONTROVERSIAL BUDGET CARRIED ON BEFORE EMPTY SEATS."
From a Toronto paper:
"J. M. Macdonnell (Prog. Cons.) hit out at the Budget while the House listened intently."
Presumably in wooden silence.

•

An Ottawa paper described the Budget debate as being more harmonious than anticipated. It seems a pity that the C.B.C. did not think of playing it over the air.

•

"Order!"

During the Budget debate, a speaker was interrupted by a colleague who told him not to talk nonsense. This suggestion will be regarded by many Members of the House as an unwarranted interference with a time-honored privilege.

•

Over two million posterior teeth, originally intended for Russia under U.S.A. lend-lease, are offered for sale. The fact that these dentures were never shipped to their intended destination should encourage Mr. Byrnes to hope that Russia's bark is worse than her bite.

•

"The function of the comics," says a New York psychiatrist, "is to give children a solution to contemporary problems." One of the most acceptable solutions offered by the comics, and particularly appreciated by small boys, is: "WHAM!"

Entomologists say that mosquitoes can stay in the air for twenty-four hours without resting, which leads us to believe that the ones we are familiar with are kinda lazy.

•

Headline in Montreal paper:
"BANK ROBBER ESCAPES IN STOLEN CAR."
Evidently one of those dishonest rascals who would bring disgrace to any profession.

•

Playing With Fire

A Chicago court order has forbidden a man to throw flaming matches at his mother-in-law. There must be other ways of making light of his troubles.

•

A centenarian of British Columbia claims to have his glass of beer nearly every day of his life. Teetotallers are of the opinion that the habit is bound to shorten his life sooner or later.

•

A Toronto editor complains that regardless of ceiling prices car dealers are disposing of used cars for as much as they can get. Maybe conscience restrains them from taking any more.

•

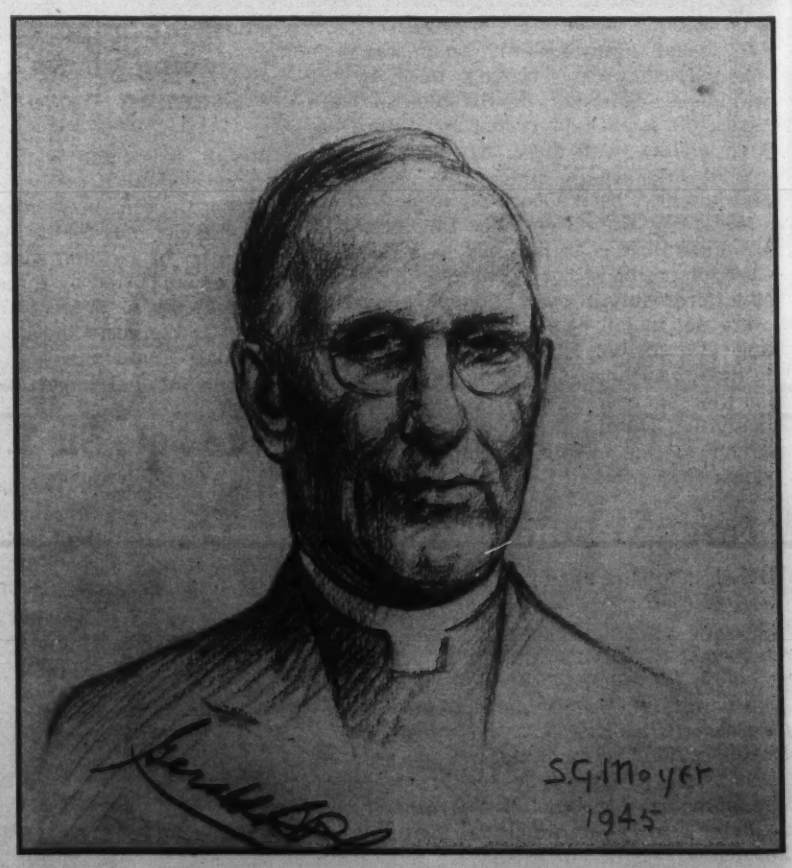
A teacher in Fort William, ignoring threat to life, tackled a thug and made him drop loot amounting to $75. Bandits planning to raid teachers' premises are advised to include an apple in their kit.

•

Mayor Houde of Montreal denies that he ever said Toronto motorists were safer drivers than Montrealers. Probably what he intended to say was that Toronto pedestrians were quicker on their feet.

•

A young lady of Virginia has been awarded $5,000 because her lawyer kissed her. Our niece Ettie is now looking for a respectable gentleman of the legal profession willing to cooperate in a similar manner.



Latest scholar to leave Canada for the United States, the Rev. Gerald B. Phelan, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto since 1936, this week took over the organization of a medieval institute at the University of Notre Dame which will be devoted to an intensive study of the life and thought of the Middle Ages. It will be the only one of its kind in the U.S. Dr. Phelan was born in Halifax where he was educated at St. Mary's College, and later at St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S. Since then he has carried out extensive research in England, France and Germany. Professor Anton Charles Pegis, Ph.D., of the University of Toronto, succeeds Dr. Phelan.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

This theory overlooks the fact that for foreign exchange purposes the United States dollar was and is a gold dollar and therefore any refusal by the F.E.C.B. to accept it when tendered at the $1.10 rate would have been a clear intimation that the price in gold of the Canadian dollar was about to be increased, before the increase had actually been decided upon. The holdings of the F.E.C.B. could have been reduced only in one other way. They could not have been exchanged for Canadian dollars, because there were no other applicants for American dollars seeking to purchase them with Canadian money; everybody who wanted American money in exchange for Canadian was being supplied anyhow. They could have been exchanged for United States commodities, and to the extent to which these commodities might have been bought before the price rise in the United States they would have obviated some of the loss. But it is no part of the function of an exchange authority to buy some hundreds of millions of commodities for an expected rise in their price.

What has actually happened is that the real value, in purchasing power, of gold itself has seriously diminished, as is evidenced by the price level in the United States, and to maintain the premium on gold in Canadian dollars would be to expose the Canadian price level to a similar rise, a considerable part of which could be obviated by taking off the premium. This action, whenever taken, was bound to produce an apparent or paper loss for any balance sheet with gold or foreign currency as assets and Canadian dollars as liabilities. We can see nothing wrong in the fact that the chief balance sheet thus affected is that of the Dominion of Canada. And we cannot see that the fact of this "loss" is any argument in favor of a "free" market in exchange, in which all such balance sheets would be constantly showing a paper profit or a paper loss with every change in the quotations.

PURIST

A SOFT forgiving word he'd say to
The Philistine who said "tomato;"
He'd grant a gram of toleration
To men who talked about their "ration,"
And no one's kindness could be blither
Than his allowing "neither-neither."

He knew, indeed, a transient gloom,
Sniffing a wrongly-stressed "perfume;"
When bold tongues tripped "aristocrat"
He'd turn, and frown into his hat;
And though no weakling heart was his, it
Made him wince to hear "*exquisite*."

He looked, they say, with sterner view 'pon
Those who'd persist in mincing "coupon;"
This heard the hundredth time, I'm told
The anguish felled him, stark and cold.
Upon his murdered tongue he cried,
And clasped his lexicon, and died.

E. K. C.

Unlimited Power

THE claim of the Toronto Labor Council, that an employer whose employees through their accredited bargaining agency have refused to work for him at the terms offered is not entitled to offer their jobs to anybody else, is not so illogical as its extreme novelty perhaps makes it appear. The fact that it leaves the employer with no other party to bargain with is by no means a conclusive argument. That statement is in any case true of the bargaining agency, and the bargaining unit for which it acts; you cannot take a body of labor away from the employer for which it has been working and sell it to some other employer. Moreover the situation in which there is only one possible client for a proposed bargain is by no means unusual in these monopolistic days.

The difficulty about the T.L.C. proposition is not in any essential unfairness, but in its extreme novelty, and in the fact that it leaves no means of checking unreasonable demands on the part of labor's bargaining agency, except the extreme anti-social one of a prolonged shutdown of operations. The truth is that any system of bargaining, to be properly so-called, implies the possibility of alternative sellers and alternative purchasers; and in the modern labor relation, between great nation-wide corporations and great nation-wide unions, this possibility is rapidly ceasing to exist.

The reliance of employers upon non-union labor as a check upon union demands has lately become of little value in certain types of industry though still effective in others. It may be doubted, for example, whether Canada Steamship Lines would have got very far with its operations carried on by persons not in the membership of the Canadian Seamen's Union, even if the situation had not been taken in hand by the government. If the business can be closed down while a new working staff is being trained—or if it can be carried on by other means as in the case of the Winnipeg newspapers which produced for some time by photo-engraving and without the use of compositors—the resistance of the management may be successful. But if the business is an urgent public necessity, and cannot be operated by other devices, the community cannot allow it to be closed down, and the authority of the state has to be exercised in order to effect a bargain—which in these circumstances ceases to be a bargain at all and becomes a compulsory arbitration.

Whether the T.L.C. likes it or not, its new concept heads Canada straight for the policy of compulsory arbitration. It establishes the bargaining unit, operating through its accredited agency, as an absolute monopoly in the supply of labor for a given undertaking. The state cannot afford to allow any monopoly to enjoy unchecked and unlimited power.

"BUT IT HASN'T GOT ANY WHEELS, PA-PA!"

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The Flag

ALTHOUGH the flag committee has reported with almost complete unanimity in favor of the red ensign with the Union Jack in the honor corner and a maple leaf in the fly, and although it has long been evident that no flag very different from this could ever secure a majority vote in the committee, it still appears probable that the province of Quebec will be cold towards the new design for the single reason that it regards the Jack in that position as a sign of "subjection."

As a matter of fact this interpretation is entirely possible, but so also is that of the people who hold that no hint of subjection is involved. Heraldic symbolism has no precedent for an empire which, having been for generations a single sovereignty, has become by evolutionary process a collection (or Commonwealth) of separate nations with no other connection than that of a common history, a common political character, and the fact that they are "freely associated" under a common Crown.

It is the feeling of those who desire the Union Jack to remain, that it appropriately symbolizes the historical connection, the close relationship of tradition, and the association through the common Crown, which exist between the nations of the Commonwealth. The opposite party contends that it is not a proper symbol of anything of the kind, in as much as the Union Jack is the national flag of the United Kingdom and has no reference whatever to the common Crown. There is sufficient truth in this argument to make it worthy of more respect than it has hitherto generally received from the Union Jack partisans. Unfortunately there is no symbol other than the Jack which will perform the functions in the Canadian flag which are desired by its advocates. There is no heraldic device which would symbolize the Crown of the United Kingdom and of the other Commonwealth nations. A crown on a flag is just a crown, and might be the crown of any nation which has resisted the arguments of Mr. H. G. Wells and continues to maintain a royal succession. There is a Royal Standard, but it has very special and limited functions and would not be suitable as the unifying element among the flags of the Commonwealth countries, as it consists of the arms of England quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland. In its present form it dates only from the accession of Queen Victoria, when the Hanoverian arms were removed from the centre.

The Jack has the same position as it has in Canada, in the flags of Australia and New Zealand. It has no place at all in the flag of Eire, and in that of South Africa it is reduced to a size and position so insignificant as to be practically meaningless. We do not think Canadians as a whole have much desire to join with either Eire or South Africa in their treatment of the historical emblem of the British Empire, nor do we think they feel themselves any less independent of the United Kingdom than the people of Australia and New Zealand. The entire situation would become perfectly logical, and at the same time intelligible to everybody, if the Government of the United Kingdom would take a step which would be entirely consistent with the Statute of Westminster, and would adopt for the British national flag a design in which the Union Jack should have the same size and position as in the present flags of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The national flag of the United Kingdom would then precisely parallel the national flags of three of the Dominions, and it appears probable that this method of symbolizing the association of the Commonwealth would eventually be adopted by South Africa. Concerning Eire we make no predictions.

The change from the coat of arms to the maple leaf in the Canadian flag is obviously an immense improvement. The arms were never a suitable device for display on a flag.

Getting Independence

WHATEVER may be the other results of the grant of independence by the United States to the Philippines, it has one consequence which should be of enormous value to Canadians. For on the day on which that freedom came into effect it became impossible for any American to say that Canada could not be an independent country because she had never fought a war for her own independence. The Philippines were a dependency of the United States. They are no longer a dependency but a free and independent nation. They have achieved that status without any war and without any treaty, by the free gift of the American nation.

Canada was a dependency of the United Kingdom. It is no longer a dependency but a free and independent nation. It has acquired that status without any war and without any treaty. (The nation of Eire was more careful of American misconceptions, and has always insisted on describing as a treaty the constitutional act by the British government which transferred sovereignty from the British Parliament to the Dail Eireann.) The only difference is that the King of the United Kingdom is also the King of Canada; but it is beginning to dawn upon the Americans that a constitutional monarch in the British system acts only with the advice of his elected ministers in the country for which he is acting.

That American corporations still exercise a large amount of influence in the politics of the Philippines is another matter, relating to another kind of dependence. And in that connection it may be possible to remind our American friends that British capital now exercises very little influence in Canada and none at all, we suspect, in Eire, whereas American capital—but why dwell upon these unpleasant subjects?

A Criminal People

THE fact is emerging from the proceedings of the Nuernberg trials—little as they are attracting in the way of public attention in these Bikini days—that there is a fundamental difference between trying individuals for actions which are reprobated by the conscience of the community in which they were performed, and the trying of other individuals for acts which receive no such reprobation. The horrible fact about the crimes of the high personages now on trial before a court of their enemies is that the actions they performed excited no disapproval, not only in their own minds, but in the minds of practically the entire German people. The responsibility is collective, not individual. To take an example from a kind of life which we in this country can understand more readily than we can that of twentieth century Germany. It is difficult for us to secure somebody to perform the act of hanging a convicted murderer, because of a feeling that this is not quite the kind of thing that nice people are willing to do. In just the same way it would probably have been difficult to induce some of the population of Germany to carry out the necessary tasks of the concentration and extermination camps. But just as everybody in Canada has as complete a responsibility for the hanging of a convicted murderer as the judge, the jury and the executioner, so everybody in Germany has really as much responsibility for the horrors of the camps as the men who ordered them and the men who physically carried out the orders.

This is not an argument against the punishment of the leaders who are now on trial. It is an argument for regarding their fate as something impersonal, something symbolic. It is impossible to execute or even to imprison an entire nation, no matter how deeply its deeds may have offended the collective conscience of mankind. It is much as if the men in the dock at Nuernberg were so many sample German citizens, selected by lot from among the many millions whose collective will was for so many years embodied in the salute of the outstretched arm and the cry of "Heil Hitler!" The guilt of these men may not be much greater than that of their fellow-citizens, but it is certainly no less. They, if anybody in the land, were in a position where their influence could have modified the course of events. They, as much as anyone, helped to establish the massive monumental tyranny against which they themselves now claim to have been powerless. It is argued in their favor that they were no worse than millions of their fellow-citizens. That argument is not sound. It can be stated in another way, that millions of their fellow-citizens were no better than they were. And if that is all that can be said to establish their claim to life and freedom and honor it is not nearly enough.

If any German citizen feels that his own responsibility for the deeds of which Hermann Goering is accused is as great as Goering's, let him come forward and offer to die with Goering. The argument is a perfect one for allowing him to do so; it is no argument at all for not requiring Goering to pay the penalty of the deeds which he authorized in the name, and with the consent, of the German people.

Hotels Train Workers To Replace Lost Staff

Chambermaids line up for inspection after breakfast. Master keys are on a leather strap around their waists.

New girls receive a lesson in bedmaking. Design on the spread must be in exactly the right spot.

Fresh linen, necessary cleaning materials, and a laundry bag are carried on this rolling wagon.

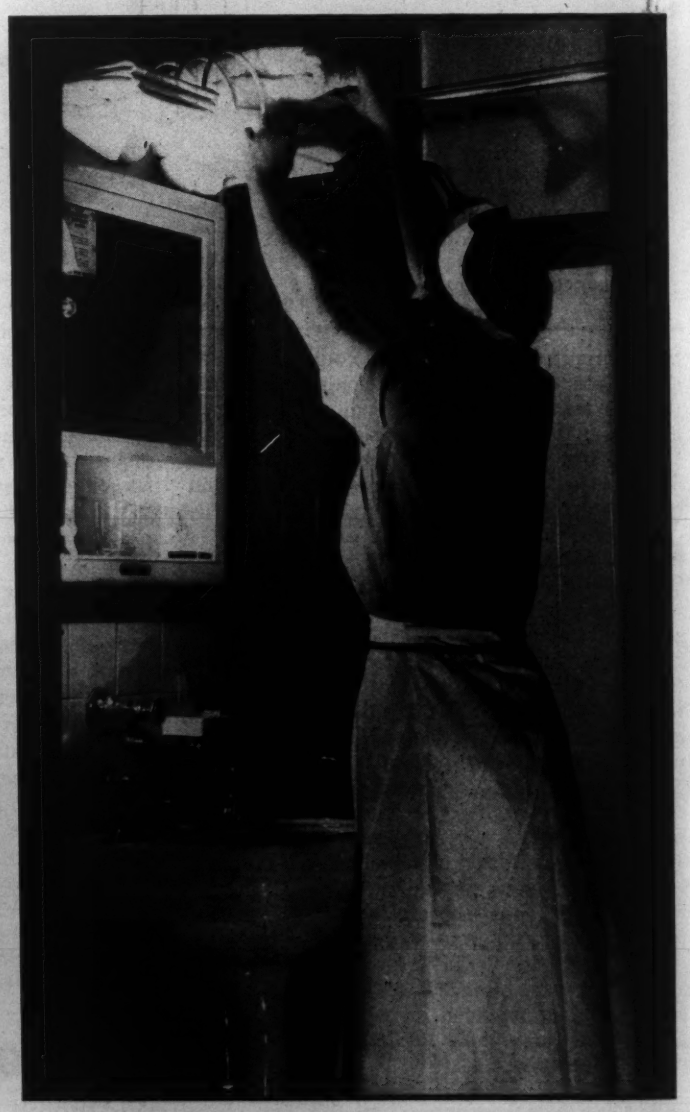
A chambermaid tests the softness of mattresses before making a choice. Mattresses and springs are cleaned and disinfected after each guest.

HOTEL managements had a hard time during recent years coping with the labor situation. Now, with the closing of war plants and employment returning to more normal channels, and travel—after years of enforced stagnation—likely to reach phenomenal peaks in the next few years, hotels are trying to equip themselves in order to meet an unprecedented demand for accommodation.

The return of the Canadian dollar to par and the lifting of restrictions on travel to the U.S. will mean a vast influx of Canadian visitors to New York, and hotel proprietors there are all set to organize their housekeeping on an even more gigantic scale than ever.

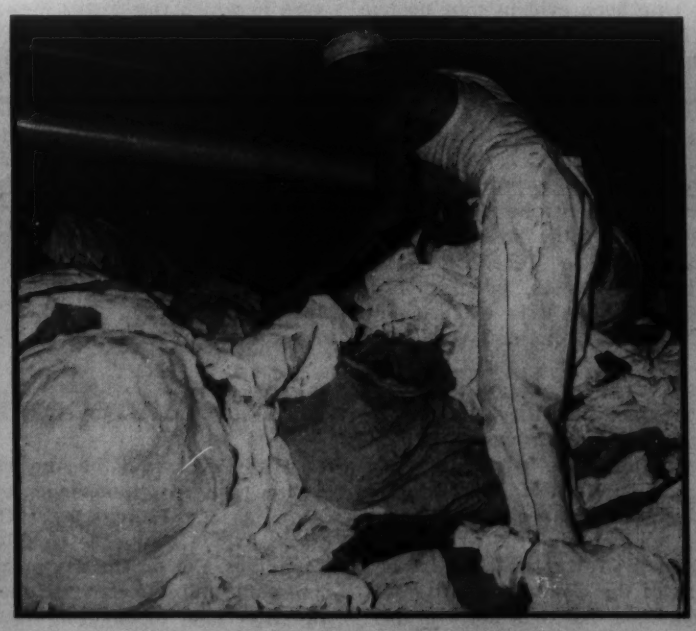
Much of the smooth running of a modern hotel's system depends upon the efficiency of its chambermaids, and at the New York hotel pictured on this page the girls are put through a short, but comprehensive, course at the beginning of their employment, ranging from the art of bedmaking to the supply of specific amounts of stationery in each room. Daily check-ups of routine are made to ensure that no details which may add to a guest's enjoyment are overlooked.

Girls consult the bulletin board for a list of supplies to be placed in guest rooms, from stationery down to a "Do Not Disturb" sign.



Hotel visitors seem to need a lot of freshening-up. Single rooms get three face towels and two fluffy bath towels daily.

Checking clean, personal laundry of transient guests, an overnight service in modern hotels.



Laundrymen in the basement sort 35,000 pounds of linen which go down the chutes each day.

Each maid gets her linen from the closet on her floor, which must be kept impeccably tidy.

Amateur Radio Activity Is On The Upsweep

By ERIC R. ADAMS *Photos by the Author*

EIGHT months ago Canada lifted its wartime ban on private transmitting. Since then the Dominion's amateur radio operators have grown in number until today there are some 5,000 of them, and new applications for licenses reach the Department of Transport daily.

Canada's amateurs range in age from the early teens to over 70 and numbered amongst them are more than a score of women. A lot of the newcomers are ex-servicemen whose interest in radio received its initial impetus through things they saw, or the work they did, during the war. The war has also provided the amateur fraternity with a chance to get some tubes and parts at reduced cost. The War Assets Corporation has already released, through regular dealer channels, surplus supplies of transmitting and receiving equipment, including newer-type tubes for use on the higher frequency channels now available for amateur operation.

Operation on more common amateur frequencies is going on daily throughout the Dominion. Ontario leads the way with about 1,250 amateur radio stations and British Columbia comes next with 1,000. They range from the simplest of equipment to elaborate set-ups that equal in power and appearance many of the country's regular broadcasting stations.

PICTURED on this page is an event of some importance in amateur circles. It is "field day," a period of outdoor operation normally held each year, and the one which has just been concluded is Canada's first since 1939. During field day, the amateur operators of this country and the United States set themselves up in any suitable location out-of-doors and for a period of some 26 continuous hours try out portable and emergency equipment powered usually by gasoline generators or batteries from automobiles.

There are no monetary awards but to stimulate interest activities take the form of a contest with groups, clubs and individual competitors trying to pile up as many points as possible. Scoring is on a basis of the number of contacts made, the distances involved and the power and type of equipment used.

PORTABLE equipment in the hands of amateur operators can be of more than casual value to Dominion residents. American amateurs, located in flooded areas, serve their country admirably each year, and, although we are more fortunate with respect to this form of catastrophe, there are still a number of uses for emergency communication.

In British Columbia, amateurs have already assisted areas isolated by forest fires. Elsewhere they have handled traffic for neighborhoods cut off by snow. Landslides and the failure of normal communication have also brought amateur self-powered equipment into operation, providing a service that could hardly be duplicated in any other way.

Amateurs are scattered over such an area that communication from almost anywhere to anywhere can be arranged. No message charge can ever be levied because this is contrary to licensing restrictions. Neither can a Canadian amateur station have an output of more than 500 watts or broadcast on frequencies other than those set aside for amateur use.

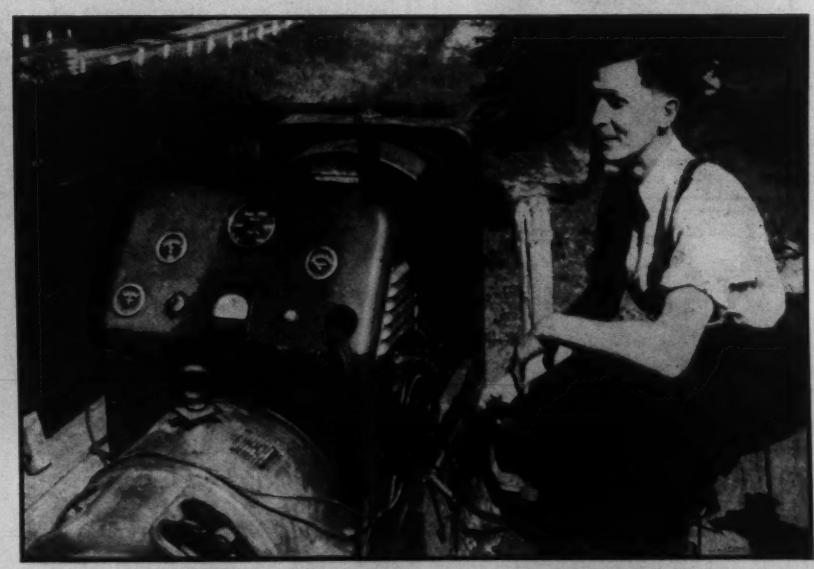
Amateurs, for the most part, are self-trained. Many of them are employed in the nation's electrical and radio industries, but there are a good many more whose work bears no relationship to their hobby. Their war record needs no repeating here but an item of some current interest lies in the fact that, in conjunction with the R. C. A. F., amateur operators have already set up A.F.A.R.S.—"Air Force Amateur Radio System." Enjoying the official blessing of Canada's Government, the system will provide a body of men interested in radio and trained to Air Force procedure.

A member of one radio amateurs' club studies a road sign which guided participants to field day activities.

Using portable equipment, one amateur club piled up 211 contacts during 26 hours of operation in the contest.

Amateurs were able to fasten antennae to the top of this 80-ft. windmill tower to advantage.

Refueling small gasoline generator. These played an important part in field day operations.



This large gasoline-operated generator mounted on the back of a truck made outdoor operation easier.

A few young women are among Canada's amateur radio operators. Two such enthusiasts are shown at the controls of portable equipment.

A convenient creek ensures a good ground for apparatus. An operator fastens the ground wire to the iron rod in the creek bed.

This amateur group was completely self-contained inside a tent, with all the equipment necessary for communication with other radio stations in Canada and elsewhere.

This Firm Has Solved Its Labor Problems

By CLIVE THOMAS

Investigating the pattern of labor relations in the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Clive Thomas, an impartial observer of the industrial scene for several years, concludes that the company has achieved highly enviable results in its dealings with its employees.

He ascribes present good relations to a willingness to cooperate and meet each other half way on the part of both management and employees. Mr. Thomas believes that the goodwill existing in Bell Telephone is an example of what must be achieved within companies in general before industry-wide negotiating between management and labor can take place.

AT A time when widespread strikes seriously threaten to retard peacetime industrial reconversion, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada furnishes an outstanding example of an enterprise in which completely harmonious relations exist between labor and management.

This was strikingly illustrated recently when new agreements were signed between the company and its associations of employees providing for a five-day, forty-hour week with no reduction in pay to be brought into effect within the next few months. The spectacle of this important postwar demand of labor being quietly introduced into a large and vital public utility without the necessity of picket lines, mass meetings, fiery slogans or militant labor organizers is one to excite wonder. In the case of Bell Telephone, even a recalcitrant management was lacking to mar the picture.

This unique situation is partly the result of the company's steadfast policy towards its employees, which is "to pay salaries and wages in all respects adequate and just, and to make sure that individual merit is discovered and recognized." This attitude of management has engendered a corresponding spirit of reasonableness on the part of the employees, one of whose spokesmen has declared that "good faith" and "determination to reach an agreement" are the two principle prerequisites of successful collective bargaining. In such an atmosphere of mutual goodwill, exceptional labor relations are sure to develop.

Two Large Associations

At the present time, two large employees' associations have organized the great majority of the 15,000 Bell Telephone workers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Both groups have been certified as bargaining agencies by the National Wartime Labor Relations Board and have successfully negotiated collective agreements with management. The fact that these two organizations intend remaining independent of other union bodies, although enjoying friendly relations with the rest of Canadian labor, indicates the confidence they place in the company and in their own ability to develop the type of labor organizations best suited to their special problems and work.

The associations of Bell Telephone employees are a direct result of wartime labor legislation specifying certain requirements before a labor group could be certified by the government for bargaining purposes. As far back as 1919, a plan of employee representation was introduced into the company that enabled management to keep in touch with employee problems. Attempts of outside unions to organize the telephone workers never produced lasting results.

In January, 1945, the company issued a statement to its employees suggesting three possible courses of action as a result of the new labor legislation. Copies of the statement were posted on bulletin boards throughout the company premises. The employees might leave future questions of wages and hours to the discretion of the management, form their own association for the purpose of collective bargaining, or join an existing labor union. A referendum established the fact that the employees favored an independent form of organization, and shortly afterwards associations sprang up in the man departments of the Bell Telephone Company. The Plant and Traffic Employees' Associations are now well-established, the Accounting Employees' Association has just signed its first agreement with management, and a fourth, composed of commercial personnel, is in the process of formation.

Plant Employees

The most fully developed body is the Plant Employees' Association that bargains for the 5,000 installers and repairmen, construction workers, central office equipment workers and clerks that comprise the Plant Department. After two years in existence, it has successfully negotiated four separate agreements with management. It is today a full-fledged industrial-type union, complete with detailed grievance procedures, a voluntary check-off system, company-wide elections, annual financial statements, and a fully democratic system of representation. The members of the six-man General Committee all have long service records with the company, the shortest seventeen years and the longest twenty-three years. Five thriving credit unions function among the membership.

In the pages of the monthly newspaper of the Association, one may find thought-provoking letters to the editor, election results, reviews of labor books, frank editorial discussions of organizational problems and informative articles on dozens of topics of interest to labor. The duties of the editor are graphically described in one issue as being to "cajole, incite, plead and prod Association officers into forwarding factual material for this publication to the editor's desk. Then he must use every form of persuasion known to stir his fellow workers spread over two provinces to crystallize and present their thoughts on wages and working conditions, their feelings about the conduct of the Association ... and their viewpoint about industrial democracy."

The Plant Employees' Association and its officers have both a realistic and an optimistic outlook. Past relations with the company tend to make them enthusiastic about the future, and explain the reason for the present independent status of the organization. There has been no need to seek outside labor support.

Traffic Employees

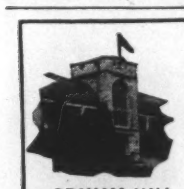
The other large-scale union in Bell Telephone is the Traffic Employees' Association comprising the 7,000 telephone operators, clerical, rest room and lunch room employees of the company. Its recently concluded collective agreement is among the first in Canada to be negotiated by an all-women's labor organization. The five-day, forty-hour week it has obtained for a majority of its members will require the hiring and training of over eight hundred and fifty new telephone girls within the next few months at an annual cost to the company of $955,000.

The Traffic Employees' Association likewise possesses the enthusiasm and vitality of a new organization with a hopeful future. It is democratic in structure, is led by sincere and energetic officers free from that venal professionalism that sometimes destroys the value of unions to their members, and has a justifiable confidence in the essentially sound nature of Bell Telephone industrial relations.

The local representatives of the Traffic Employees' Association, elected every two years by the membership, are in practice, shop stewards who help adjust grievances and relay suggestions from the rank and file on bargainable matters to the district and central committees. The numerous proposals are examined and studied by the committees in great detail and form the basis of the annual negotiations between the Association's General Committee and management. Four members of the committee are on indefinite leave of absence from the company in order to devote their full time to organizational work.

The farsighted attitude of management has unquestionably played an important, if not decisive, part in creating the good labor relations existing in Bell Telephone today. While it is only within the past few years that collective bargaining has become recognized by statute and by employees and management as an integral part of industrial life, there have been close links between employees and management in Bell Telephone for the past twenty-seven years.

What are the likely trends among Bell Telephone workers? All indications point to the continuance of the present company-wide associations as the bargaining agents of the employees in view of the satisfactory relationships that have been established. There is some talk among the employees of a federation of all the associations within the company and also of a national and international federation of workers



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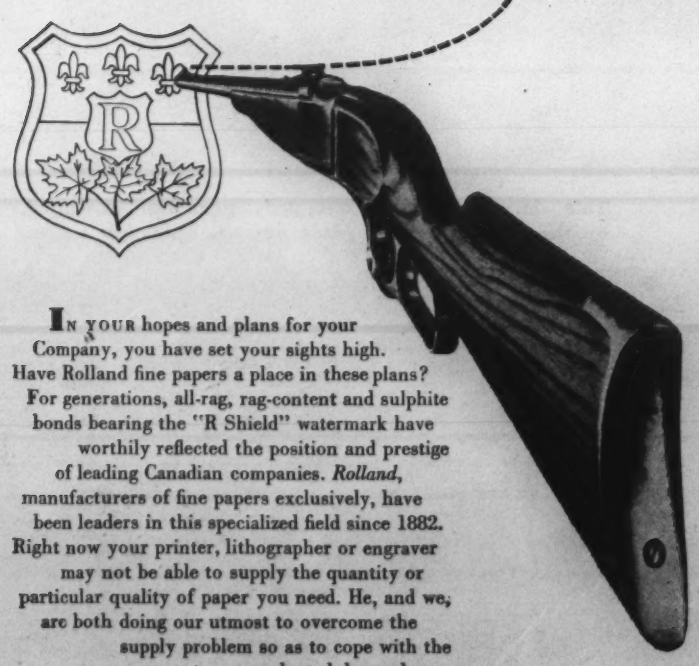

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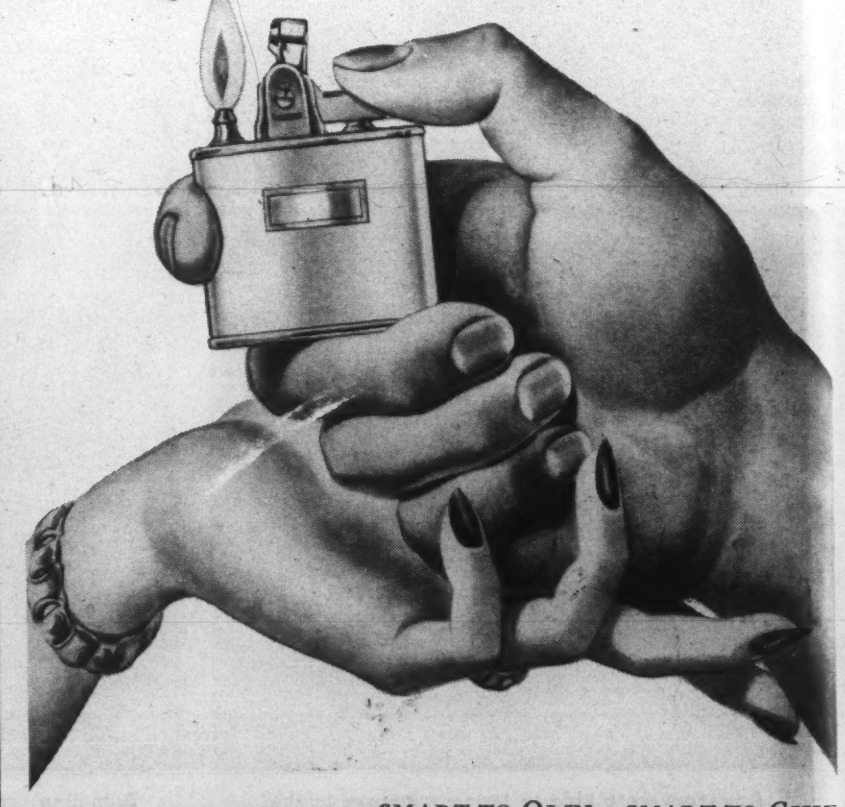

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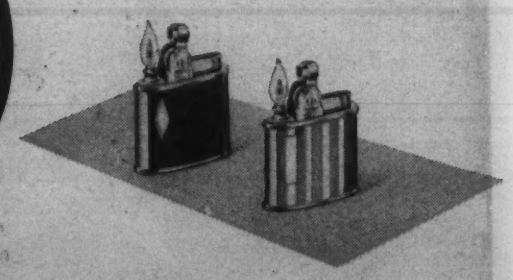

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in the telephone industry. It is generally agreed that these steps are not an immediate possibility.

The last sixty-five years have brought about many changes within the company, and a determined effort has been made to improve the lot of the employees. As new buildings were erected, the latest devices for the health and comfort of the employees have been incorporated—improved lighting, ventilation, wash rooms, rest rooms, and cafeterias. In recent years, health courses and X-ray examinations for tuberculosis have been added to the measures for preserving employees' health.

In 1916 a pension fund was established and in 1917 a formal Plan for Employees' pension, Disability Benefits and Death Benefits were inaugurated. All costs of this plan are borne by the company. Employees may make further provision for old-age security under the Plan through payroll deductions. Plans have been put into effect for the purchase of Company stock, life insurance, government annuities, and. during the war, War Savings Certificates and War Bonds.

Up From the Ranks

During the sixty-five years of growth, supervisory personnel have been developed from the ranks, many of them now occupying high management positions. This policy of promotion has resulted in a management that understands the problems of the industry and those employed in it.

The liberality of the company in its relations with employees no doubt results from its relatively prosperous condition, and yet it remains a genuine tribute to Bell Telephone management that its attitude towards labor has been directly measured in proportion to the prosperity of the company. There have been other important reasons for management's efforts to build up good personnel relations.

Most Bell Telephone jobs require a high degree of skill necessitating a relatively lengthy training period for new personnel. Under these conditions, the company is interested in reducing labor turnover to a minimum in order to maintain high standards of workmanship and service. To date, it has succeeded in keeping down its annual labor losses to about five per cent of its male employees, and around ten per cent among women, an amazingly good record amid modern industrial unrest that has produced a species of wanderlust in many workers.

In addition, providing telephone service to Bell Telephone's 800,000 customers as well as the general public requires a large number of personal contacts between telephone employees and the public. Uniformity of service in the four hundred central exchanges of the company can only be achieved by means of a highly-trained, permanent staff that can only be developed within the industry. Thus the public interest has played an important part in determining Bell Telephone employee-employer relations.

No Method Untried

The Bell Telephone Company has evidently left no method untried in its efforts to develop the right type of morale among its employees. All the "angles" have been considered. Because prospective employees usually form first impressions of a concern when being hired, the employment process has been studied carefully. Skilled interviewers utilize all the techniques of modern employment procedure to reconcile the personal aptitudes of applicants with the various types of employment offered. It is felt that personalized, impartial methods of this type will arouse the right type of attitude towards the company from the start.

It is in the field of collective bargaining that the most outstanding results have been achieved by Bell Telephone. The success or failure of negotiations between a firm and its employees is the surest indication of a healthy or unhealthy relationship between the two. The widespread condition of industrial unrest is a sad reflection on the state of labor relations in general. The blame can be placed entirely on neither labor nor management.

The pattern of successful relations in the Bell Telephone Company suggests a new approach to the problem of peace between labor and management.

There has been much talk of late about labor and capital solving their difficulties "at the top" through master-agreements and high diplomacy. Organized labor has called on government both in Canada and the United States to set up industry councils composed of representatives of labor, management and government to implement industry-wide collective bargaining. In the face of the widespread distrust existing between labor and capital, it is highly questionable whether such councils would at present achieve worthwhile results.

The basic problem is clearly one of first establishing mutual confidence between worker and employer. Until labor relations undergo a considerable change, little hope can be held out for the successful erection of top-flight bargaining machinery.

Joint Committees Help

The wartime Labor-Management Production Committees, of which around four hundred are in existence at present, have helped solve the problem of improved relations. By bringing workers and management together in a plant to jointly solve production difficulties, they have fostered greater mutual understanding that in many cases has been carried over into the sphere of collective bargaining. Over fifty of these committees now function in Bell Telephone, concentrating on improving telephone service and applying safety precautions on the job.

There always remains the alternative—and the danger—of state intervention to settle industrial unrest. President Truman gave serious consideration to this course of action during the recent wave of railroad, coal and automobile strikes in the United States. His veto of the Case Bill would seem to indicate that he recognized a stringent policy of state regulation would only aggravate labor strife. In addition, straight-jacketing both labor and industry in an iron-clad system of state control is the surest means of choking off the wellsprings of individual liberty and destroying free enterprise and free association.

Sound labor relations will only result from voluntary cooperation between labor and management. There is no other way. The two great partners in industry will only act in such a manner when they are convinced that it is to their mutual advantage to pull together. Government controllers, although necessary at times, are no substitute for satisfactory industrial relations based on understanding and goodwill. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has achieved that indispensable, voluntary cooperation in its industrial relations that has produced such worthwhile results.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Quebec Fears of Centralization Fired by English Bureaucracy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT WOULD be a mistake to read the outcry against centralization in Quebec as no more than a shrewd and effective election issue by men who are chiefly concerned with using "provincial rights" as a stepping stone to greater power in their own citadels. That it is being so used is undeniable, but the resentment against growing centralization is a real and living force, widespread and awaiting skilful manipulation. It is desirable that those who live in other parts of Canada should realize what is at the root of Premier Duplessis' recent triumphs at Quebec City and Compton.

In all modern states there are forces tending to increase the size and power of the "bureaucracy" at the centre. Concentration of private industrial power requires a growth of regulatory power—at the centre. Local regulation and supervision of labor and social welfare gives way to national regulation. The concentration of corporate wealth and income lends logic to the demand for central national collection of income taxes. Nationalization of industry wherever it occurs, transfers major decisions of policy from the decentralized industrial regions to the national capital. The war, of course, was a temporary and overriding cause of centralization, but even when the emergency passes, it will be found that in the meantime other centralizing forces have been at work.

Even in a homogeneous unitary state like the United Kingdom there is incipient rebellion against centralization. The Scots and the Welsh are objecting strenuously to the growing tendency of major decisions to be made in London. Every new step of the Socialist party over there toward further nationalization transfers policy decisions from Glasgow and Aberdeen and Cardiff, as well as from Sheffield and Birmingham, to the "bureaucracy" at Westminster.

These centralizing forces are obviously going to test the unity even of geographically small and homogeneous nations. How much more will they test scattered federations like Canada! This is one of the phenomena which the C.C.F. might well study in their zeal for further socialization of Canada.

The federal union of 1867 was created in an era of *laissez faire* and of small expenditures by governments. The modern world is calling for a much greater degree of unified direction and a vast increase in the interference by governments in private enterprise. These influences are a direct threat to local flow toward the heart of the country, are the outlying regions deprived of the right and capacity to make their own decisions.

All this spells painful adjustments in any event, but the French Canadian finds an additional grievance in what is happening. It is bad enough to have a bureaucrat at the centre take over increasing powers at the expense of local heads of private enterprise, or even of local bureaucrats: but from the viewpoint of the French Canadian, what is worse is that the bureaucrat at Ottawa is usually an English-speaking Canadian.

No Logic

There is no logic which compels the Dominion civil servant in the highest levels of policy-making to be English-speaking rather than French-speaking, but if any one has any doubt that at present such is the fact, let him consider the following enumeration:

Take a list of the top-ranking members of the permanent civil service, and the chiefs of public corporations and other similar bodies, and the preponderance of Anglo-Saxon names is immediately apparent:

Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Dr. G. S. H. Barton; Public Archivist—Dr. Gustave Lanctot; Auditor General—Watson Sellar; Bank of Canada, Governor—Graham Towers; C.B.C. Chairman of Board—A. D. Dunton; Civil Service Commission, Chairman—C. H. Bland; External Affairs, Undersecretary of State—Norman A. Robertson.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Dr. W. C. Clark; Comptroller of the Treasury—B. G. McIntyre; Deputy Minister of Fisheries—Dr. D. B. Finn (recently retired); Insurance Department, Superintendent—G. D. Finlayson; Deputy Minister of Labour—A. McNamara; International Joint Commission, Chairman—Hon. Charles Stewart; Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources—Dr. Charles Camsell.

Deputy Minister of National Defence, Army—Col. H. Desrosiers; Deputy Minister of National Defence, Navy—W. G. Mills; Deputy Minister of National Defence, Air—H. F. K. Gordon.

National Film Board, Acting Commissioner—Ross McLean; National Gallery of Canada, Director—H. O. McCurry; Deputy Minister of National Health—Dr. G. B. Chisholm; Deputy Minister of Welfare—Dr. G. F. Davidson; National Research Council, President—Dr. C. J. Mackenzie.

Deputy Minister Customs and Excise—David Sim; Deputy Minister of Taxation—Fraser Elliott; Deputy Postmaster General—Lt. Col. J. A. Sullivan; Clerk of the Privy Council—A. D. P. Heeney; King's Printer—Edmond Cloutier; Deputy Minister of Public Works—E. P. Murphy; Commissioner, R.C.M.P.—S. T. Wood.

Undersecretary of State—Dr. E. H. Coleman; Commissioner of Patents—J. T. Mitchell; Clerk of the House of Commons—Arthur Beauchesne; Clerk of the Senate—Clare Moyer; Supreme Court of Canada, Registrar—Paul Leduc; Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce—M. W. Mackenzie; Dominion Statistician—H. Marshall.

Chief Transport Commissioner—J. A. Cross; Deputy Minister of Transport—C. P. Edwards; Chief Commissioner, Unemployment Insurance Commission—L. J. Trottier; Deputy Minister Veterans Affairs—W. S. Woods; Canadian Information Service, Director—G. C. Andrew; Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Chairman—Donald Gordon.

It will be noticed that of the 42 people, constituting the civil service hierarchy of the Dominion, only five have other than British names. In a country with 30 per cent of its population French Canadian, and nearly 18 per cent of New Canadian or European (other than French) origin, the permanent heads of government have only 12 per cent of French Canadians among them, and not a single one who can be picked out as a "New Canadian".

Those who live in close contact with French Canadians in Quebec know that this is a source of deep-rooted dissatisfaction. It would make the modern trend toward central control a bit more tolerable if more and more of the French Canadian was taken into fuller measure of partnership within that group of permanent civil servants whose influence is so great and so persistent.

Deputy Ministers were formerly chosen as political appointments, though more and more it has become usual to promote some one within the department.

Most of the other major appointments are by competition. Even among these the proportion of French Canadian is much less than in the country as a whole. It is easy to retort that the French Canadian educational system does not train eminent bilingual administrative experts.

Both we and they must see to it that in future the disproportion is corrected, if French Canada is to feel and act as a true partnership in a modern state in which some growth of collective action on the national level is inevitable.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Industry Continues to Lure Best Brains from U.S. Government

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IT'S not due to postwar inflation caused by the lifting of price controls, but there's a strong move afoot here to raise the ceiling on Federal salaries from $10,000 to $15,000.

The latter figure is the sum that Congressmen have suggested for themselves in reorganization plans. If and when they are approved, the higher Congressional salary scale can be passed on to Federal executives who now must be content with the $10,000 limit. It would never do to have one of Uncle Sam's workers earn more than a Senator or Congressman.

Long before the current drive was launched to streamline Congress by eliminating committees and appointing a personnel director and research staff, Congressmen launched a move for more pay. The war had been on for two years and the project was howled down as an effort to gouge the Treasury. Even then it was realized that the average Senator or Congressman could not get along on $10,000, paying living expenses, campaign costs, and the inevitable donations to charities, individual as well as organizational.

President Truman has complained that he could not get good men to fill important governmental posts because of the low salaries offered. He cited the reluctance of one potential appointee, an oil man, who could not afford to take a proffered seat on the Full Employment Advisory Committee even at the $15,000 salary it offered. Mr. Truman says that 20 to 30 good men have rejected jobs he has offered them.

Truman critics point out that there are other reasons why leading American businessmen do not accept his appointments. They cite the promotion of John Snyder, a Missourian, to the Treasury over able Max Gardner of North Carolina. The President himself mentions the case of Edwin Pauley, who was rejected for the post of Navy Under-secretary, after Senator Tobey and former Interior Secretary Ickes testified that he had interest in off-shore oil reserves. Critics say that Pauley was definitely ineligible.

Solution?

A solution has been suggested by William L. Batt, wartime vice chairman of the War Production Board. He proposes that corporations advance by five or ten years the retirement age of executives who have qualities that adapt them for public service. These men, having their salary and their Federal pay, would be able to give the rest of their active business lives to public service. This idea might have merit, but it would precipitate a stormy reception from organized labor if the Government gave it a nod.

The whole issue of more pay for Congressmen and Federal executives likely will have been prejudiced by the suspension of O.P.A. A concerted move now to get them more money would be criticized as further evidence of inflation. Actually, the press and public have for some time been most sympathetic to the idea.

The recent resignation of Harold D. Smith from his $10,000 a year post as Director of the U.S. Budget, to take the $22,500 tax-free job as vice president of the World Bank, underscored the fact that the Government cannot retain its top men at present pay scales. Harold Smith has long been recognized as one of the most able public servants in the country. In addition to ability, he has had a love for, and devotion to, Federal service that have prompted him to reject many enticing offers. However, he finally did succumb when his good friend Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post named President of the World Bank, called him to the international position.

It was Harold Smith who was behind the move to give Congress a thorough overhauling. He had sold both the late President Roosevelt and President Truman on the need for house-cleaning, but Congress has been slow to act.

Smith wanted to streamline the entire Government not excepting a single agency, but, one by one, exceptions were made in pending legislation. Congress could still act on the La Follette-Monroney bill to reorganize and modernize Congress, but powerful committee leaders, jealous of their prerogatives—and patronage—are reluctant to give them up.

The Senate has already given its approval to the measure, which would reduce the number of committees from 38 to 15, provide research experts to advise committees, appoint a personnel director, and, of course, more pay and a pension plan for Congressmen serving up to 25 years. In addition, it would give Senators and Representatives sorely-needed executive assistants.

To check the budget, Congress would be required to estimate the Government's probable income and outgo at the beginning of each session. If expenditures exceeded revenue, both Houses would have to pass resolutions authorizing any increases in the public debt. The President would also have authority to cut appropriations during the year to balance the budget.

The measure would save Congress detail work by eliminating consideration of the mass of small private claims and bridge construction bills. It would increase clerical efficiency by setting up a stenographic pool.

Consolidate Committees

On that touchy question of cutting down the number of committees, their work would be consolidated and creation of any more special or joint committees would be abolished, along with proxy voting. There would be a regular period each month when members could appear on behalf of bills they had introduced. Each Senator would be limited to two committee assignments — which means that 18 Senators would have to give up the prestige of being chairmen of abolished committees. That's the rub.

Here's how the whole question of a pay raise for Congression has been "hit on the head" from a political standpoint: Senator Theodore ("The Man") Bilbo, who was re-elected in Mississippi, came out against a pay raise to win himself votes. He said he was against it because he was asking his constituents to give him "six more years in the Senate at the same price."

This is tough on Congressmen who find that election expenditures and the cost of caring for the needs of constituents at Washington leave them barely enough for their own living expenses.

There is a possibility that considerably modified consolidation of Federal agencies will be approved by Congress, but the question of more pay is not likely, from present prospects, to be decided.

As delay continues, industry is continuing to lure away the best Government brains, into jobs paying $25,000 to $75,000 a year, just as America manages to attract promising young Canadians with opportunities for more income. This situation prompts pay raise advocates to propose that the top level of income in government should properly be $35,000 to $40,000, but that is much too high a figure for Congressmen to aim at, with constituents back home to face.

Outspoken political commentator, Mark Sullivan, cites a familiar, but somewhat neglected, analogy to emphasize the need for action now on Government reorganization. He recalls that an American and a liberal German statesman were once discussing how Hitler had supplanted the legislative branch of the government, and the American asked: "Why didn't you and the Reichstag act in time?" To which the German answered: "Ah, you Americans are young, you haven't learned yet that a democracy will not act in time, until it is too late."

Mr. Sullivan raps the inertia of Congressmen who do not feel that the matter is urgent enough to warrant immediate action. He calls on public support for the reorganization measure.

It seems that the public is listening too hard for news of the fate of price controls to hear many other appeals this session.

• •

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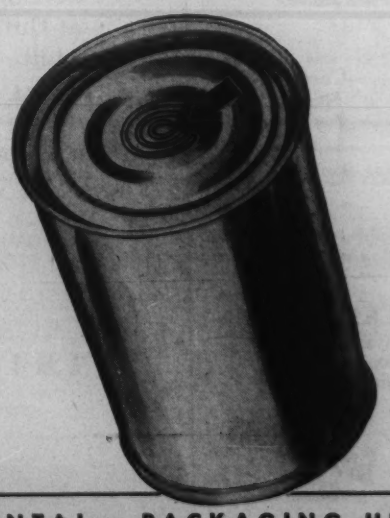

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Logic of Forcible Picketing Is Expounded by Toronto L.C.

By B. K. SANDWELL

CANADIANS who have been wondering about the state of mind of those leaders and members of the labor movement who have been demanding the right of unlimited picketing and the use of force to bar non-strikers from the plants and offices of struck employers received the first really lucid explanation on this subject last week, in a statement issued by the Toronto Labor Council, after the announcement of a test case taken by the Attorney-General of Ontario on the Anaconda picketing. The statement called for general labor support of "workers now seeking through mass picketing, or any other means at their disposal, to protect their jobs", and made the following very explicit statement of the basic concept on which it relies:

"A worker's job is part of his or her property and when an employer urges non-members of a bargaining unit to take over jobs normally performed by members of the union that employer is, in effect, encouraging the theft of property." Also "Any attempt to limit the number of pickets around a strike-bound plant is an attempt to encourage theft."

Entirely New Concept

It need hardly be stated that this is an entirely new concept of the relation between the worker and his job, and one which has no recognition in the existing statute law. It does not necessarily follow that it is a concept which should not be adopted, but if it is going to be adopted the decision must come from the community which has control of property and civil rights, in the case of Canada the province, and not from the labor organization or "bargaining unit" which is merely one party to the situation, and happens to be the party which is demanding a radical change in the legal concept.

There is reason to suppose that the labor people base their demand for this change on the change which unquestionably has already taken place through the legal recognition of the "bargaining unit" and the granting to it of certain rather ill-defined rights relating to the process of negotiation; they may believe that the recognition of a union's right to negotiate includes the right to prevent any other individual or organization from entering into, or seeking to enter into, an employment relationship with the employer in question. But it is extremely doubtful whether the legislators, or the voters who elected them, had any such idea in their minds, and equally doubtful whether the courts will hold that such an idea is implicit in the legislation establishing bargaining units.

The claim of the labor people in this matter amounts to a denial to the employer of any right to fight a strike except by the single means of closing down his operations. He is not to be permitted to make any effort to award to other persons the jobs which are the "property" of the workers who have refused to work at them. This is not, we repeat, an impossible concept; the only question is whether it is the concept which is embodied in the law as it stands. It is to be noticed that the claim of the Toronto Labor Council does not go so far as that which was actually put forward by the Ford strikers in Windsor, when they asserted their right to bring about even the destruction of the property of the employer, by denying his maintenance men the access which was necessary if certain elements of the plant were to be kept from very rapid and damaging deterioration. This extreme claim has probably never been entertained except by the most reckless agitators among the minor labor leaders; the Toronto Labor Council claims the right to prevent by force only the employment of persons other than members of the bargaining unit on jobs which have been performed by members and concerning which there is a dispute as to terms.

The implications of this claim need to be examined very carefully. They are very extensive, but the most important thing that they include is the doctrine that the employer is barred, by the fact that the bargaining agency has been selected (and not subsequently repudiated) by the members of the bargaining unit, from bargaining with any other source of labor supply. He buys his labor on terms acceptable to that agency, or he induces the members of the bargaining unit to change their agency, or he does not buy any labor at all. (We do not think that labor leaders generally would repudiate the second of these alternatives, that of the right of the bargaining unit to change its bargaining agency, firstly because it would not look democratic, and secondly and more importantly, because most labor leaders have schemes for inducing bargaining units which are at present using agencies of a different character to switch over and use agencies of the kind which these leaders favor.)

Unlawful Labor

This means that henceforth non-union labor, or even labor belonging to a different kind of union than the accredited bargaining agent, is not merely "scab" labor but is also unlawful labor, because it is attempting to possess itself of the "property", in the form of jobs, which belongs to the members of the accredited union. This is a tremendous servitude, as the legal people term it, to place on the property rights of the employer, and if it has really been brought into existence by the new legislation regarding bargaining agencies it has been so brought without anybody but the labor lawyers being aware of it.

This concept explains the view of the labor people that the use of force in picketing is lawful; for it is a pretty generally established principle of law that the owner of a property right is entitled to use force to resist an invasion of it. The owner of a right of passage which constitutes a servitude upon somebody else's property would presumably be justified in using force to secure that passage if the owner of the property resisted it. But the whole concept of these property rights to an intangible thing like employment urgently needs to be accompanied by clearly stated and enforcible responsibility. At present the so-called bargaining unit and bargaining agent are a unit and an agent which cannot be held to any responsibility whatever. They can, and frequently do, make a bargain to deliver labor on certain agreed terms on Monday, and go out on strike on Tuesday, not because of anything the employer has done, but out of "sympathy" for somebody with whom the employer has absolutely nothing to do, or perhaps merely because they have thought of something which they want and which they forgot to demand in the Monday negotiations.

It is important to note that the property in the job, which is asserted by the Toronto Labor Council, is not a property right of the individual worker, but of the "bargaining unit", and originates solely in the fact that the unit has been defined and recognized by a labor board or similar authority. It is not asserted that any individual member of the unit has a right to employment; that would mean that the volume of employment must always be unchanged or at least must never be diminished, an obviously impossible requirement. It is asserted merely that such jobs as there are must be allotted to members of the unit and on the terms laid down by the bargaining agency. And the proposition that the employer must not offer employment to persons who are not members of the unit means, as we have frequently pointed out in these columns, that the only check upon the demands of the bargaining agency is the ability of the employer to withstand a prolonged shutdown. Since such a shutdown, if on a large scale, is almost certain to involve acute discomfort and possibly danger to the public, and since it is always possible that the demands of the bargaining agency may be unreasonable and incapable of being granted without the bankruptcy of the employer, it would seem that this doctrine must lead inevitably to compulsory arbitration or some similar restriction upon the dictatorial powers of the unions.

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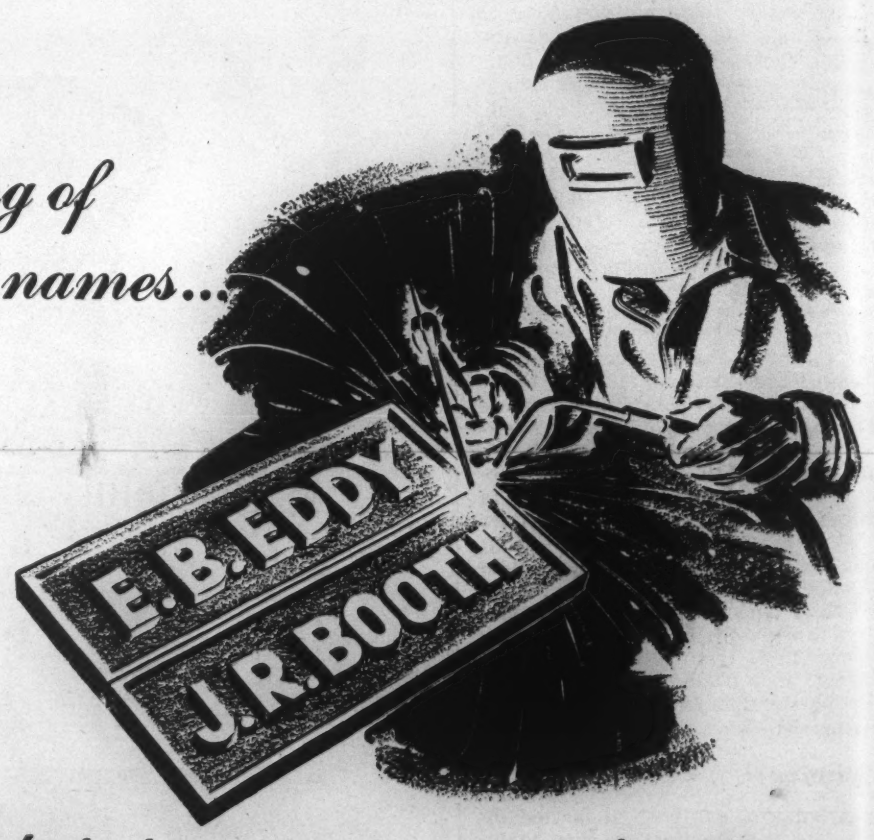

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Ottawa Merchant Is a Pop Concert Angel

By MADGE MACBETH

Again this summer Ottawa has shown that Pop Concerts are not the exclusive privilege of larger cities, with its second annual series.

The recipe for success includes an able director, like Allard de Ridder, a body of enthusiastic musicians, and a generous merchandising firm, like A. J. Freiman, Ltd., to back the venture.

OTTAWA has made musical history, setting an example that cities all across Canada might profitably follow. It has stepped out of the restricted circle bounded by patronage and politics, and proven itself a lover of Art for Art's sake, rather than a spurious enthusiast whose support of cultural performances is prompted by a show-your-Easter-hat-in-church attitude.

The third and final program in the second series of Popular Concerts was given recently. These concerts, sponsored by Ottawa's largest merchandising firm—A. J. Freiman, Ltd.—and conducted by Allard de Ridder founder of the Capital's Philharmonic Orchestra, achieved a multifold object. They gave the public an opportunity of hearing some of the finest music at low cost; they provided seventy-odd musicians with a large and appreciative audience; they showed Mr. de Ridder that his idea was sound. Furthermore they strengthened that intangible but powerful affiliate known as Good Will — for which even the most hard-bitten business man strives — between Freiman's and the community it serves.

Here, briefly, is the story. Some two years ago, Allard de Ridder, a native of Dordrecht, Holland, decided to create a symphony orchestra in Ottawa. He was already well known as a conductor and composer in his own country, and had appeared in several U.S. centres, notably the Hollywood Bowl. In many Canadian cities he had been heard, particularly Toronto and Vancouver. But it required a stout heart and rare ability to undertake this Ottawa venture in the middle of war.

Financial Backing

Financial backing was necessary in the forming of the orchestra. Money was hard to come by, what with the war effort, burdensome taxes and the increased cost of living. Symphony music was delightful, of course, but subsidizing an organization to perform it was out of the question. The price of tickets for the first few concerts kept people away. They could hear good music at the movies. Besides, there was always the radio.

The orchestra trembled and tottered. But its conductor refused to be discouraged. The musicians, 98 per cent of whom were untrained, non-professional performers, fully employed by the Government or in shops and offices, had little time to rehearse, let alone to devote to daily practice. But they worked. And although at first they played as so many individuals, in a very short time they achieved the harmonious merging of instruments that marks a good orchestra.

ALLARD DE RIDDER

At the darkest moment, young Mr. Lawrence Freiman, President of A. J. Freiman, Ltd., Ottawa's largest department store, took over. He offered to underwrite a series of concerts at popular prices on a strictly non-profit basis. In fact, he was prepared to lose money! Ottawa gasped, unable to believe its good fortune.

The first concert presented about a year ago, packed the Auditorium. One might have thought the public had gathered to see a hockey game or to take part in a monster bingo. Conrad Thibault was the guest artist. He was followed at the next performance by Militza "Great Waltz" Korjus, later by Jan Peerce, and the final concert in the first series gave Ottawa an opportunity of hearing the blind pianist, Alec Templeton, just returned from a U.S.O. tour.

Music lovers waited anxiously this year to see whether the Pop Concerts would be repeated. They were. Under the same conditions, save that some of the guest artists were different. First, there was the charming and glamorous Gladys Swarthout, whose beautiful gown was the work of a Canadian designer. Then, came Thomas L. Thomas and again on the closing program appeared Alec Templeton.

Every seat throughout the series was reserved, priced as low as 40 cents, and as high as $1, tax included. A. J. Freiman handled all business arrangements, publicity, ticket selling, etc. A lump sum was given to the orchestra from which the guest artists received their fees and the performers a small sum for their incidental expenses.

The queue streaming from the ticket booth in the Freiman store presented a cross section of Ottawa . . . . .casual school boys and girls, men and women in service uniforms, grandmothers of all ages, dignitaries of church and state, diplomats, shop clerks, servers in restaurants and cafes, teachers, professional musicians—in a word, music lovers.

Informality prevailed at the performances. There wasn't an evening dress in the crowd.

Merchants have backed many strange enterprises including the fur trade, chartering ships and what have you. But I can think of no firm which has directly financed a philharmonic orchestra. Here is a new field, free of competition. Why not get in on the rich, unbroken ground? Why not embrace this interesting opportunity for public service? Why not, in the name of advertising, if you like, give musicians a break and music lovers inexpensive entertainment?

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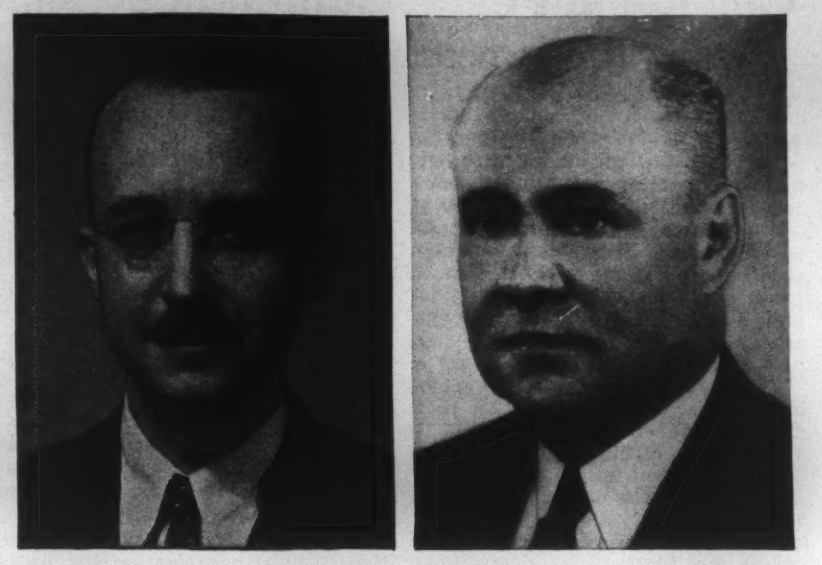

EDWARD M. HILL, left, of The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, was recently appointed Chairman of the Independent Automobile Insurance Conference at the annual meeting recently held at the Seniory Club. The newly elected Vice-Chairman is VANCE C. SMITH, right, Manager for Canada, Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company. The Vice-Chairman for Quebec is Mr. Etienne Crevier, General Manager, Provident Assurance Company.

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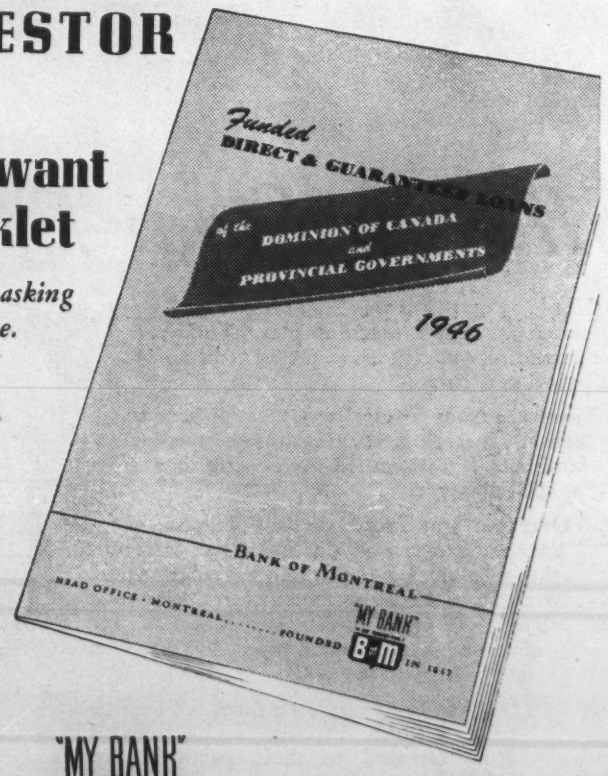

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THE WORLD TODAY

France in Turmoil of Recovery; Canada at Peace Conference

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Paris.

FRANCE is in turmoil. There is a great deal still wrong with her, and many things are being done wrong here, or left undone. But there is also a great deal of hard and honest work being done, and new creative forces are evident. Sometimes she looks like a great nation, and I think she will become one again, if world conditions give her half a chance.

Perhaps the best sign is the growing demand and determination that the black market must be broken. It has become an intolerable affront that a large and unscrupulous group of slick operators should live off the honest toil of the rest of the nation. It is also becoming more possible to tackle the black marketeers, now that production in general is providing three-quarters of the pre-war supply of goods, and a bumper harvest promises to put the food supply almost back to normal.

The Minister of Finance has declared war—though by no means all-out war as yet—upon the dealers in illegal exchange, and especially in gold coins. It appears that there is a quite surprising number of the latter, of pre-1914 issue, still abroad in the country—some say equal to the whole gold reserve of the Bank of France—and dealers have been going about buying them up from the peasants, trying to turn their ill-gotten mountain of paper money into something more substantial.

Then the new Minister of Food, Yves Farge, has just arrived home from Bikini, where he was a French observer, to "Bikinisé" the black market in food. Both his personality —a former pacifist, who became an outstanding resistance figure — and his radioed statement from Bikini that he would demand the death penalty for black marketeering, have captured the popular imagination.

Still no one assumes that blasting the black market is going to be an easy task, and some say, fatalistically, that it will all come to nought. These people assert that the black market crowd has too much money, and can buy protection, everywhere from the underpaid policeman on the beat, right up into the ministries. Others say that, since the black market in food rests at the base, on the attitude of the peasants, who have done very well under the occupation and since, it is too strong.

Already the Socialist Party has had one bad experience with the peasants and with their relatives in the cities. The Socialists came out last year for an effort, on the Belgian line, to call in all the paper floated during the war, and in issuing new money enquire as to how certain people had more than they did before the war.

The Communists, who it seems had gathered together a great deal of this wartime money for postwar political purposes (much money was dropped to resistance groups by the Allies) rushed in to oppose the measure; and this, it is claimed, is one explanation for the considerable peasant vote which they gained, and which mystified many observers.

Black Market Cleanup

Even if one accepted that M. Farge might find difficulty in getting his colleagues in the government parties to commit themselves definitely just now for a cleanup of food marketeering which would hit at peasant profits, the very fact that food is becoming more plentiful should offer a simple way of settling this.

Taking food, with the possible exception of bread, off ration, as potatoes have just been taken off for the first time in years, would go far towards killing the black market, even if it wouldn't change the fact that those with more money would still eat better than those with less, as they do everywhere in the world, including the Soviet Union.

If one could avoid something like open war on the whole peasantry (who in any case are not making the really big money out of the food racketeering), I think that such a campaign, by press, radio, films and public meetings, as Farge proposes, could be made extremely popular and draw the overwhelming support of the populace. For the racketeering class is universally detested as the worst sort of *nouveaux riches* the country has ever experienced. All good wishes to M. Farge! Let us hope that he gets the green light from his ministerial colleagues, and see what an appeal to the spirit of the Resistance can still do in France.

Necessary Campaign

Such a campaign against the big and little racketeers, buying up all the things they can get their hands on with their easy and ill-gotten money, is really a necessary accompaniment to the move on foot to raise the general level of salaries and wages of the low-income group.

The equation is a simple one. The great number of people in the post-office, in other small government posts, in the Metro and the busses, clerking in stores and so on, who make only from 4000 francs (actual buying power today about $40.00) to 8000 francs per month, have been squeezed intolerably between the 415 per cent rise in pay from pre-war rates and the 575 per cent rise in prices.

The government, as their representative solicitous for their welfare, can hardly refuse their plea for relief. But the government, as a great employer itself, and as an agency responsible for the whole economy of the country, has to consider what effect such a rise in wage rates would have on the budget and the nation's financial health.

As one local paper points out, the present purchasing power is only 75 per cent of what it should be, but so is the supply of goods which can be purchased. If purchasing power be raised now, before more goods are available, will not prices be driven up automatically by the competition for them? And this situation would be aggravated if racketeers were to be allowed to continue to buy up, with their easy money, large amounts of goods.

Almost certainly some compromise increase in wages will have to be granted, with or without regard for economic principles. But the real solution rests with production. Just to close the circle, production would get the greatest possible impetus, if the workers were assured that the black marketeers were no longer getting a big cut from their honest effort.

The fact that this black market, begun under the Germans as "the thing to do" and continued by a group that has grown clever at it and is understandably reluctant to revert to honest toil, is the biggest problem in France at the moment should not leave the reader convinced that this country is hopelessly sunk in corruption.

A very wise and tolerant observer who has long known this country gave me some interesting examples of the new life and spirit which has come into politics here since the war. Before the war, as we both agreed, politics was a business for professionals here. To show how this has changed he told me of being invited to dinner by one of the present ministers, to meet four colleagues of the MRP party from his department in Brittany.

One was a simple peasant, another a druggist, another a baker, and the fourth a woman worker. They were all new, honest recruits to politics,

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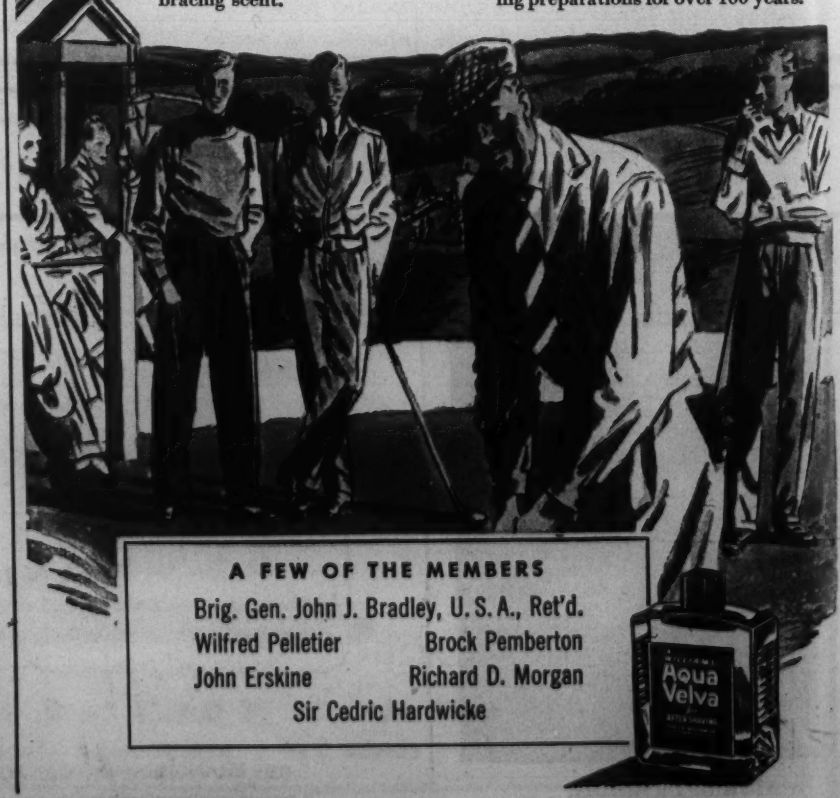

A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

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Wilfred Pelletier Brock Pemberton
John Erskine Richard D. Morgan
Sir Cedric Hardwicke

people who would have been most unlikely to enter politics before the war. At least half of the Assembly is composed of this type of person.

As another example, he said that before the war anti-clerical tradition was so strong that no minister of the government, Christian or Jew, cared to be known as a practising religionist. Today there are ten ministers of the government who avowedly believe in God. My friend thought that meant something in the moral leadership of France.

In everything, it is a matter of striking a balance. One can sense here renovating forces at work, can feel new energy, and will meet many young people in a bureaucracy which before the war was in the grip of old men. Yet on the other hand there is undeniable evidence that this is a sick, or at best, a convalescent nation.

"Nothing Works"

In the same way, you will hear some people growl that "in France, nothing works." They have some justification in pointing to a telephone and mail service so inefficient as to impose a deadening hand on the official and business life of the country. It seems strange too, that big stores and many small ones, as well as many restaurants, should be closed two full days a week. "Is this the spirit which will rebuild the country?" one asks at first.

Then you learn that this custom was based on the need, felt right up to now, of workers in the city to go to the country to get food, or to grow it in gardens on the outskirts. And, obviously, many people must have worked very hard in France to restart the whole life of the country, to repair the smashed rail beds, rolling stock and bridges, so that rail traffic is already approaching prewar intensity, and passenger traffic now exceeds that of 1938.

There is never a day that something doesn't impress again on you that this is supremely the nation of individualists. It is hard, indeed, to imagine how it could ever embrace totalitarianism, or how it could be happy under such a system if Communism should ever be forced on it.

A very important fact about France and her recovery is that she has a far broader base, and far greater domestic resources, than Britain. Half of her people live, self-supporting, on the land. She grows very nearly all the food she needs, and has a large variety of fruit which Britain lacks. She does not need nearly the same huge export which Britain requires, to maintain her industrial population. Recovery for her will be easier than for Britain, if she can provide stable government, and if world conditions give her a chance.

Both stable government at home and peace abroad depend to a considerable extent on the Communists in France and their big brothers in Soviet Russia. Every discussion here comes around at some point to the Communists. I have met only one Frenchman, a banker, who was excited about them. All the others shared the opinion that their appeal was ebbing, with the return of better conditions.

French Communists

Some opined that French Communists were in any case "different" from other Communists. Some were sure that the French electors would soon see that they had no magical ability to "get things done", as they had promised. And others were confident that Soviet policy would in the end be a great embarrassment to the French Communists by taking a line which would affront the national feelings of this country.

Quite a number thought that the defeat of the Communist-sponsored Constitution in the May referendum had been a decisive turning-point, and represented a severe defeat for the Communists. While some had their fingers crossed about the labor trouble which the Communists could still make here, they pointed out that if the Communists did this they would lose electoral support. I think that another angle of this question is that if you have another party, such as the MRP, which has a policy and is going some place, in a way acceptable to many Frenchmen, then everything doesn't depend on what the Communists do or don't do.

The final factor in French politics is General de Gaulle. He may not be mentioned often in dispatches abroad these days, but he is much discussed here, and everyone is conscious that he remains available, in the background.

I have asked many people, big and little, what they thought about him. I expected to find a percentage who would have nothing good to say about him, but the answer I got in most cases was that he was a big, honest figure, whom they might need some day. Among political observers the general opinion I have met is that he has regained prestige lately, but is not likely to return to power unless there is a severe crisis.

Meanwhile, Premier Bidault seems to have the general good will of people and press. All of the various papers I have read (there are thirty-odd dailies here at present) have given him a good hand for his efforts to find compromise settlements at the foreign ministers' conference, and he will get some reflected credit for the convocation of the "peace conference" in Paris. Whatever this achieves of itself, the French appreciate that it will give them a chance to show the delegates of the 21 nations what they are doing, and correct some misapprehensions about the state of their country.

A Great Nation

In their hearts they know too, that the beauty and magnificence of Paris will convey a strong subconscious impression to all of the visitors that France is still a great nation. I don't want to overdo this point, but it should be recognized that it has been much harder for the French, after their great role in modern history, to suffer defeat and humiliation, than for smaller nations who could hardly have hoped to defend themselves.

I put "peace conference" in quotation marks because there is a possibility that far too much importance will be attached to the coming conference of the 21 victor nations, and then too much disappointment felt over what it achieves. "Peace Conference" is surely a misnomer. This conference is, after all, only to discuss treaties with the Axis satellites. It can only discuss them, according to Soviet insistence, within narrow limits. And it can't find any substantially different solutions than have been reached already in the harsh year-long bargaining of the Big Four. For if it does, the Soviets can overthrow them in the subsequent Big Four acceptance conference.

All this is very far from the sort of peace conference which most of us had imagined the major powers concerned in winning the war would join in, to settle the peace. A nation such as Canada, which was praised for making the fourth largest contribution on the Allied side has, in fact, just about nothing to say in this peace.

This peace? The Conference of 21 won't be dealing with the real issues of the peace. For all the ballyhooed agreements and compromises of the Paris meeting of the foreign ministers, which has laid down the lines for the Conference of 21, what exactly has been settled? A couple of small Alpine valleys have been given to France, which are of no use to her in an age of atomic attack, and have only served to embitter relations with Italy. Decision has been postponed on the disposition of the Italian colonies. A solution has been patched up for Trieste which looks all too much like another Danzig.

No agreement has been reached on the vital question of freedom of the Danube, nor has it been possible to get the Soviets to say whether their new frontier with Rumania includes the mouth of that river, and hence control of navigation on it. Above all, the really vital questions of the settlement of Germany and Austria haven't even been discussed. Supposing that the conference of 21 is permitted to discuss, within certain narrowly prescribed limits, the treaties with Hungary and Rumania, is it realized that the Soviets can still occupy these countries as "lines of communication" until a settlement is reached for Austria?

All that the Paris discussions seem to have really done is to prove that, when faced with the decision, the Soviets didn't actually want to break contact and drive the Western powers to make a peace and a league of their own. This evidence apparently has nurtured in Byrnes and Bevin the patience to go on struggling against every obstruction for a settlement which will leave Europe as a whole and not perpetuate a dangerous line of division down the middle of the continent. But they are a long way yet from having achieved that end.

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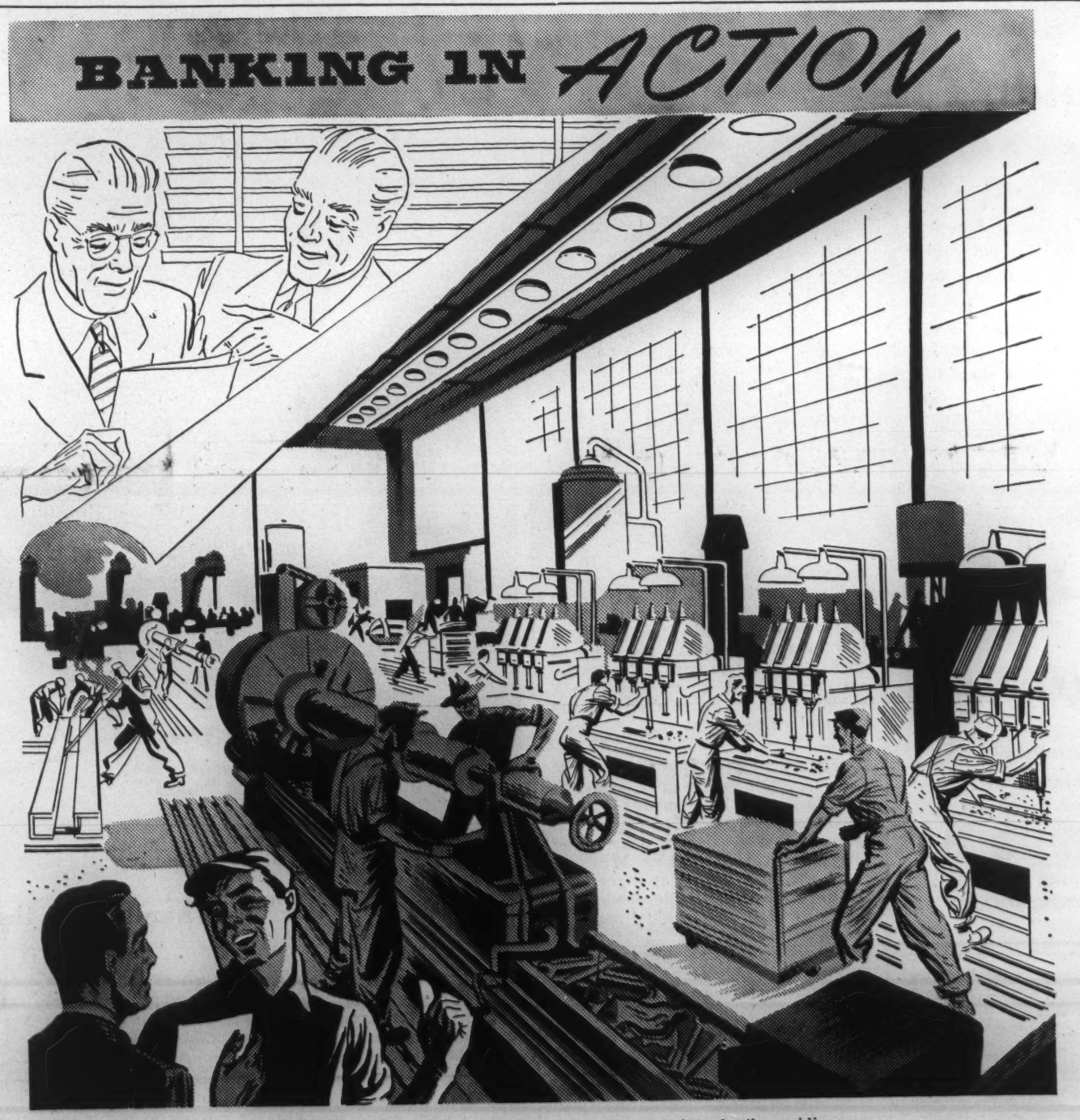

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dick Motherwell May Regain Saskatchewan

By P. W. DEMPSON

Desperate to make a comeback in Saskatchewan, the Liberal party may make a change in leadership this year in an effort to stir up new interest. The Liberals will hold their first provincial convention in 15 years at Saskatoon, early in August. The matter of a leader is expected to be placed well up on the agenda. Prominently mentioned as a possible successor to W. J. Patterson, the present leader and former premier, is Richard E. Motherwell, grandson of the late Dr. W. R. Motherwell, one-time federal agriculture minister.

Regina.

THE Liberal party of Saskatchewan, bogged down in a sea of lethargy since its catastrophic defeats in the 1944 provincial and 1945 federal elections, may look to youth to lead it out of its present wilderness.

There's a move afoot among the young Liberal element of Saskatchewan to have 31-year-old Richard E. Motherwell, of Regina, let his name stand as a candidate for leadership at the party's provincial convention in Saskatoon, August 5 and 6. Members of this group have contended, for some time, that if the Liberals are to recover lost ground, a young, aggressive leader is needed to arouse interest. In Dick Motherwell, they believe they have the right man. Mr. Motherwell, himself, is very much interested.

The convention in Saskatoon, the first to be held by the Liberals since 1931, gives promise of being an interesting one. The present leader, 60-year-old W. J. (Billy) Patterson, has indicated he has no intention of dropping out of the running. A soft-spoken, likeable person, Mr. Patterson was premier from 1935 to 1944, when the C.C.F. assumed office.

In addition to Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Patterson, the names of Edward M. Culliton and Walter A. Tucker are mentioned as likely candidates. Both are well known in Liberal circles. Mr. Culliton, who is 40, was formerly provincial secretary in the Saskatchewan cabinet. Mr. Tucker, 47, is parliamentary assistant to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of veterans' affairs. He has represented Rosthern (Saskatchewan) riding in the House of Commons since 1935.

Neither Mr. Culliton nor Mr. Tucker have made a definite announcement regarding the leadership. Mr. Culliton has intimated he has no desire to let his name go before the convention if Mr. Patterson is serious about seeking re-election. This is understandable. Mr. Culliton was practically a stranger in the political world until Mr. Patterson picked him for the provincial secretary's portfolio at the time of a cabinet reorganization in the fall of 1938. Mr. Culliton, one of the youngest men ever to be appointed to a cabinet post in Saskatchewan, was grateful. He still is.

Culliton a Catholic

History would be made in Saskatchewan politics if Mr. Culliton, a lawyer at Gravelbourg, were to be elected provincial leader. It would mark the first time that a member of the Roman Catholic faith was named to lead any political party in the province.

Among some groups of Liberal supporters, there is a feeling that Mr. Culliton, because of his religious affiliation, would not be able to accomplish as much as would a Protestant leader in reviving the party. Saskatchewan is primarily a Protestant province, they point out, with the Catholic population just over 30 per cent. The majority, however, take the view that the matter of one's creed will have little bearing on the choice of a leader.

The stand taken by Mr. Tucker regarding the leadership is that, while interested, he believes he can do more good for Canada and the Liberals by remaining in the federal field. In recent months he has been mentioned as being in line for a federal cabinet post. This may deter him from entering the Saskatchewan picture. There is still a possibility, however, that he might toss his hat into the ring.

With the announcement that Dick Motherwell might seek the leadership, the Liberal party has suddenly flung off its political listlessness. Nominating conventions have been called in a number of constituencies. A renewed and more lively interest is being shown.

This may not be due, entirely, to Mr. Motherwell's entry into the leadership field. The return of Mr. Culliton to Saskatchewan after serving overseas with the Canadian Army has helped to spur the Liberals on. A provincial by-election held in Morse constituency on June 27 — which, incidentally, was won easily by the C.C.F.—gave the Liberals new life for a spell. The coming provincial convention in Saskatoon has aroused some interest.

Notwithstanding this activity, the young Liberals say it is not enough. The entire party needs reorganizing. Only in this way, it is stressed, can the Liberal party as a whole recover from the setbacks of the past two years.

Only Five Out Of 52

In the 1944 provincial election, the Liberals not only went out of office but they were able to win just five of the 52 seats in the legislature. The C.C.F. won 47 seats. Prior to the election, the Liberals had 34 seats. In the 1945 federal election, the Liberals won only two of the 21 seats, while the C.C.F. was victorious in 18. The remaining seat was taken by the Progressive Conservatives. The Liberals had been installed in 11 ridings before the balloting.

Two provincial by-elections in 1945, in addition to the one at Morse this year, have also been won by the C.C.F. since the 1944 general election in Saskatchewan. In both cases the C.C.F. won by a wide margin. This indicates the party is not losing its support. While the returns show a slight dropping off from the C.C.F., it is the Progressive Conservatives—and *not* the Liberals—who are making the greater headway.

Rupert D. Ramsay, the quiet, hard-working leader of the Progressive Conservative party in Saskatchewan, can take the credit for this. Since being elected to the leadership in the early part of 1944, Mr. Ramsay has not spared himself in an effort to revive a badly-ruined party.

In many respects the characteristics of Dick Motherwell are those of Rupert Ramsay. Both are men of the soil. Both have that happy faculty of making friends easily. And both are brilliant, thorough

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Richard E. Motherwell

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The name Motherwell needs no introduction in political circles across Canada. Nor is Dick Motherwell a stranger among Liberals. He is the grandson of the late Dr. W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy, Saskatchewan, that "grand old man" of agriculture who held the federal agriculture portfolio from 1921 to 1929.

Dick Motherwell has been active in the young Liberal movement for many years. He was chosen national president of the Young Liberal party in 1944, which post he held until January, 1945, when he resigned because of ill health in his family. Since then he has been employed by the publicity department of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in Regina.

In boosting Dick Motherwell, the young Liberals in the province feel the time has come for the party to have a new deal. For years the general feeling throughout Saskatchewan has been that the Liberal machine under W. J. Patterson has been operating according to instructions from Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture. It was Mr. Gardiner who turned the premiership over to Mr. Patterson in 1935, following his resignation to accept the federal cabinet portfolio.

This younger element of the party openly state that the link between Saskatchewan and Ottawa must be severed if the Liberals are to make any headway. In this view, they have the support of many of the most ardent and staunchest Liberals of the older groups.

Remote Control

Even the Regina *Leader-Post*, which certainly cannot be accused of undue leanings toward either the C.C.F. or Progressive Conservative parties, feels that there is something wrong with the Liberal party. In a recent editorial entitled "Languishing Leadership," the *Leader-Post* said:

"If Liberalism is to remain the virile, militant force it has been in the past, then the party had better pull up its sox—but quickly — and get down to political bedrock. . .

. . ."For the most part it is the same old crowd who control the Liberals, and who, when it comes down to work, are merely going through the motions. . .

"One of the reasons for the Liberal's showing in Saskatchewan possibly is that there is too much remote party control. Under the setup which has prevailed in Saskatchewan for too long a period now, the provincial organization has been mainly a mere Charlie McCarthy. The Liberal party should be running its own show, with federal help and maybe even with some federal direction, but free entirely from federal dictation.

"Few will deny that the Saskatchewan Liberal organization needs revitalizing. To be effective, the process has got to start at the bottom. New workers must be found, new forces loosed. . ."

Dick Motherwell has all the prerequisites needed to make a good leader. He has youth, a keen intellect and a pleasing personality. He is big, energetic and has an excellent platform manner. He can speak with ease and yet with force. Probably his greatest asset is that he knows agriculture — something that is a "must" for a politician in Saskatchewan since 85 per cent of the people are dependent upon the farms for a livelihood.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Motherwell, he was born on his parents' farm near Abernethy on September 15, 1914. He received his public and high school education in that town. For eight years he farmed in partnership with his father, and from 1938 to 1942 he attended the University of Saskatchewan. While there he won three scholarships, the governor-general's gold medal and graduated with distinction with a degree in science of agriculture.

Among his university activities, he held the presidency of the students' representative council, and was a member of the varsity debating team. He took part in numerous inter-university debates. After graduation, he instructed for a year in the school of agriculture.

Upon leaving his post as instructor, he purchased "Lanark Place," the farm homesteaded in 1882 by the late Dr. Motherwell. He still operates his farm. He is married and has an infant daughter. Dick Motherwell made two attempts to enlist in the armed forces, but was rejected because of medical reasons.

Among his many accomplishments was the writing of a report in the spring of 1944 on the possibilities of crop insurance. This work, done for the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council, was highly commended by both the former and present governments.

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Existentialism Is New Philosophical Vogue

By GUY SYLVESTRE

Currently the fashionable philosophy in Europe, Existentialism has come to Canada by way of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, though its vogue is by no means confined to the French. Born in Denmark nearly a century ago, it is a philosophy of extreme individualism, of the isolated single personality, and is profoundly pessimistic.

The author of this article is the editor of the important French Canadian quarterly "Gants du Ciel", and has recently become private secretary to the Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

EXISTENTIALISM is in fashion. Everybody is talking about it: the news from Paris is that lectures on Existentialism have provoked riots, thousands of persons being unable to get into the crowded halls; that treatises as indigestible as those of Kant of Hegel are selling like murder mysteries; that austere dramas, in which talk is substituted for action, hold the stage for months because they are the work of Existentialist or Absurdist philosophers.

English and American papers abound in articles on Existentialism, the metaphysical novel, the Existentialist theatre. One hears that it is the same in South America, where this philosophical movement has been known in the universities for some time, thanks primarily to Ortegay y Gasset. And wonder of wonders, Canada, which one always supposes to be twenty-five or fifty years behind Paris and London, is keeping in step. Even the most traditional of French Canadian newspapers and magazines are reprinting articles from Parisian periodicals, mainly those which give a false or inadequate picture of Existentialism. Young journalists, somewhat carried away, present Sartre to us as the creator of a new philosophical movement. *"Huis-clos"* is played in Montreal amid applause for a week. Jean-Paul Sartre makes two big speaking tours of America within a year, stopping at Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, where he is officially received by various cultural societies.

This is all very well, but it makes one smile a little.

Superficial Success

Although indeed we have to rejoice that America has so quickly taken cognizance of a powerful tendency in French thought and literature, we must nevertheless confess that the extraordinary spread of Existentialism through the entire world is based only on a vogue, a snobbishness. Probably no philosophical system in the history of civilization has had so superficial a success in so short a time. From this point of view Jean-Paul Sartre easily outstrips a Bergson who, two generations ago, delivered his lectures at the Collège de France, surrounded by roses which fervent female admirers had disposed at the foot of his desk. Such a triumph in those days seemed supreme, but when one compares it with that of Sartre, it is thrown into shade.

It is not a question of pretending that the author of *"l'Etre et le Néant"* (Being and Nothingness) is a negligible thinker and that his work merits disdain. Neither is it at Sartre, but at the vogue of Existentialism, that one must look askance. A number of philosophical movements wield a strong influence on world thought today; one has only to read the philosophical reviews to learn that idealism, rationalism, criticism, positivism, pragmatism, Marxism and the scholastics are very much alive. Yet only the friends of philosophy are interested in them. Could it be, then, that Sartre is the bearer of a new doctrine furnishing a more coherent and adequate explanation of the world, a new evangelist satisfying mankind's need for a spiritual and social revolution at the moment when humanity emerges painfully from a sea of blood? Not in the least: Sartrism is, on the contrary, profoundly a philosophy of despair, and nobody will find in it a panacea for all our ills. Besides, Existentialism as a philosophical movement is at least a hundred years old, and Sartre himself is no more than a very faithful disciple of Martin Heidegger. The reasons for Sartre's success, as a matter of fact, have a great deal less to do with his actual work than with a variety of para-philosophical circumstances which have only an outside bearing on his thought.

How then can we explain the very real vogue of Existentialism?

Several reasons are discernible, of which the three main ones may be briefly enumerated as follows. The first reason for Sartre's success is that instead of retiring into his professorial chair, the author of *"Les Chemins de la Liberté"* (The Roads to Freedom) came down into the crowd, proclaimed himself the cham-

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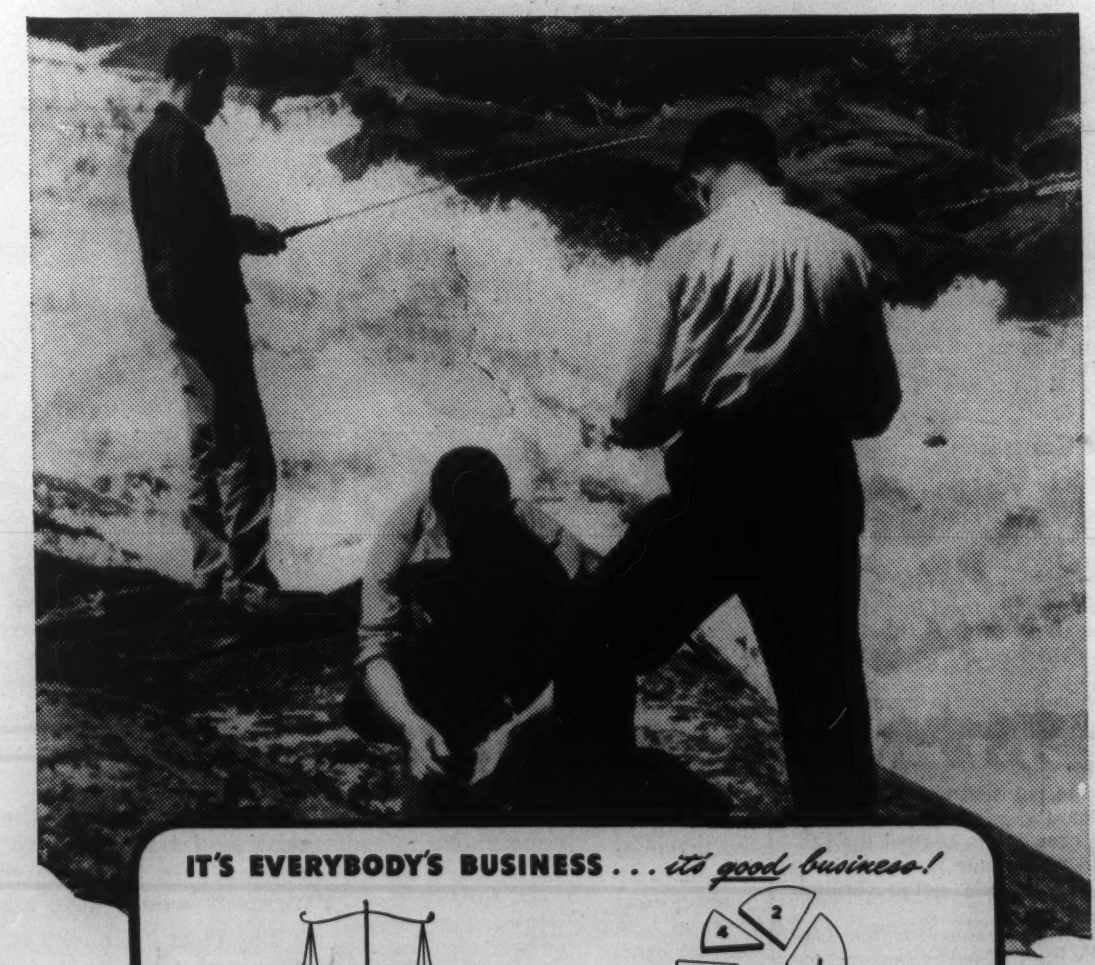
5. In business dealings, remember our reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."



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pion of *"littérature engagée"*, tried to place his work in the very heart of the miseries of our time, and to associate Existentialism with the French Resistance movement. Yet the Resistance was a national phenomenon common to intellectuals who subscribed to widely different philosophies and to patriots who were not at all concerned with philosophy; many, besides, were philosophers who signed political manifestos, notably at the time of the Ethiopian and Spanish wars.

A second reason for Sartre's success is that disciples can almost always achieve popularity more easily than creators or masters, a fact which seems to me to have a double cause: from creators to disciples the mind has had time to adapt itself to new tendencies; moreover, disciples usually have more ease in exposition, since they use materials already explored and, so to speak, digested. Such seems to me to be the case with Mallarmé and Valéry, Debussy and Ravel, Heidegger and Sartre.

Finally, a third reason for the rapid and considerable success of Existentialism—less profound but superficially more efficacious—is that columnists short of copy and cartoonists short of a subject have ridiculed the system and have thus managed to stir up around it a great froth of curiosity. This popular success of Existentialism is a phenomenon unique in the history of philosophy, but I do not believe the vogue will be durable since it is based on causes extrinsic to Existentialism itself.

Something New About It

What is authentically new about the latest French Existentialists is that they have become novelists, playwrights and journalists. These thinkers have tried not only to present a system of the world and of life, but also to be men of action. This movement of the thinker towards the people is not unique in history, but never has it been so general or constant. One sees in it an aspect of the current reaction of scholars against the dilettantism of too many of their predecessors. But Existentialism is a philosophy, and it is as such that it must be judged; as for its fashionable appeal, this will disappear. Faced with the necessity of reading the great works of Existentialism, the public would quickly become as bored as it has always been with Platonism, Aristotelianism and idealism. The vogue of Existentialism is in inverse proportion to the knowledge people have of it.

It is hardly possible to give in a short space an adequate idea of this complex philosophical movement, which in the course of its evolution has undergone numerous profound changes. Born so to speak in Denmark with Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855), Existentialism spread to Russia with Soloviev, Chestov and Berdiaev, to Germany with Heidegger, Jaspers and Scheler, to Switzerland with Karl Barth and Denis de Rougemont, and to France with Gabriel Marcel, Lavelle, Jean Wahl and others. It has no outstanding exponent in North America, but Princeton University recently undertook the publication of the complete works of Kierkergaard, which will doubtless hasten the spread of the movement in the United States. In Canada Existentialism is as yet inexistent.

Taken as a whole, this philosophical movement is a reaction against that kind of abstract idealism which retreats into disembodied thought and becomes a mere spectator of life. Kierkegaard strove to destroy Hegelianism which sought to enclose all things in a rigid system and to absorb the individual into this ordered generality. Spurning such generalizations, Kierkgaard and his disiciples place the emphasis on the individual, and seek to penetrate the mystery of personality, to discover where lies man's salvation. Subjective thought of this kind is loaded with emotional connotations, and enlists both feelings and will in the search for truth. Because of this, it often tends towards moralism and mysticism and borders on pure irrationalism when it does not approach the realm of religion. Its special greatness is its effort to by-pass pure thought in order to realize a sort of immediate grasp of life. The Existentialists do not stop at theoretical proofs, they hold that one's every act is in itself the living demonstration of one's truth. Like Socrates they do not cease saying: know thyself.

Sartre even goes so far as to say that it is in projecting oneself into the world, in suffering there and in struggling there, that one is able gradually to understand and to define oneself, though the complete and final definition can only be known at the moment of death. One creates oneself, so to speak, by one's acts. In denying that all men have a universal nature, the Existentialists seem to enclothe man in a tragic individualism, and this is why the concept of "anguish" is so important to them. Their very individualism makes more difficult the communion of spirit and love to which they seem to aspire.

In burning all the bridges between thought and love on the one hand, and their object on the other, Existentialism shatters complacency and produces inquietude, and in this lies its virtue and its limitation.

Routine precaution taken by scientists working on the atom at Oak Ridge is to test for radioactive contamination. Dr. Ralph Overman checks the shoes of Dr. Waldo Cohn with a probe counter. Special clothing is worn and toe-caps are painted to distinguish them from street shoes.

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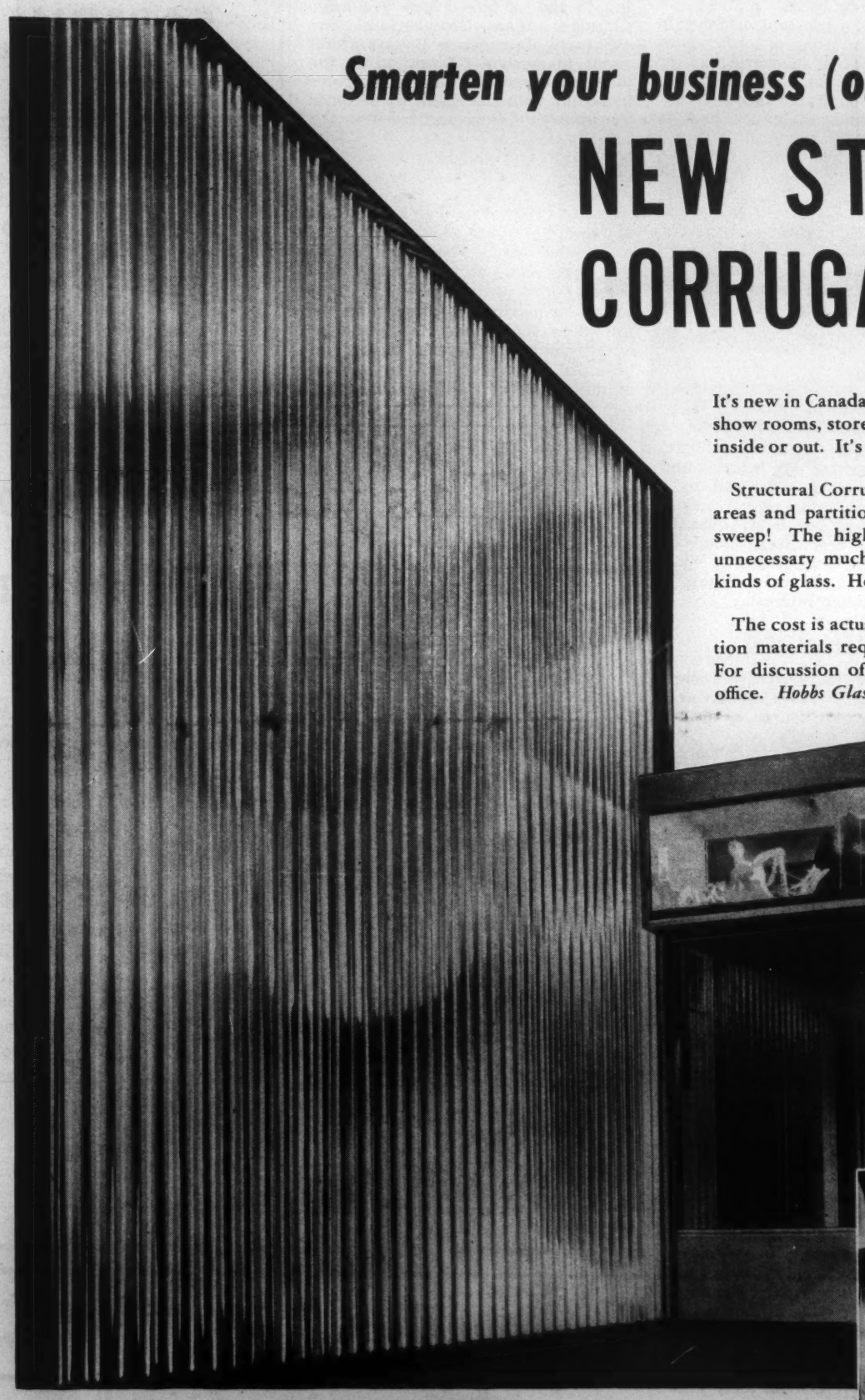

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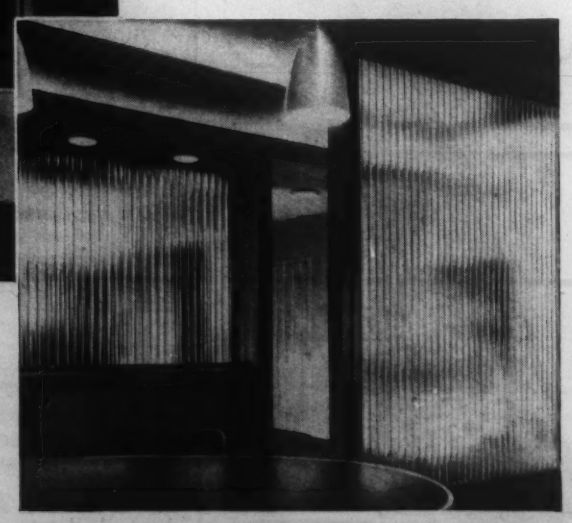

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Unending Drama of Weak Man in Conflict with the Sea

THREE FEVERS, a novel, by Leo Walmsley. (Collins, $2.00.)

SO MANY LOVES, an autobiography, by Leo Walmsley. (Collins, $4.00.)

NO GREATER drama exists than the conflict between man and the sea. In contrast "Oedipus" and "Hamlet" are trivial, temporal; the other is constant, eternal. It's so big and powerful that it can't be put into words. Even the poets touch only the fringe of it and I venture to think that John Masefield would be the first to agree. As for the story-tellers the bits of the splendor they are able to seize have unending charm, although they are only bits. Conrad and McFee live and write in the glory of it and transmit the feeling, not so much by words as by the inarticulate spirit behind them.

In that class stands Leo Walmsley. He takes a group of fishermen on the Yorkshire coast and follows them from day to day as they throw dice with death in order to make a living. None of his characters is unusual or consciously heroic. All have their minds filled by the trivialities of business jealousy, or pride of trade, or household cares, but the joy of battle against the foe they love is in the very marrow of their bones.

The interest is constant, whether in the making and using of lobster pots, or in the salmon or mackerel runs, or in the salvaging of a ship aground, for the sense of drama is never lost. Nothing so small as human love or sex-interest interferes. And the grace of the writing never fails.

The autobiography is in the same vein. Mr. Walmsley began as a naturalist specializing on sea-fauna and gradually found himself as a writer, then as a film director. But above all he was developing himself as a Person and it is small wonder that in London he is counted as a literary personage.

Adventure

NOR IRON BARS A CAGE, by W. H. Aston. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

THREE British wounded soldiers, all with serious jaw injuries and one with a leg gone, succeeded, by a happy mixture of cunning and daring, to escape from Occupied France to the Unoccupied region, and thence to Spain, Gibraltar and England. The story is told modestly and colloquially and has continuing interest.

Pleasant Verses

THESE THINGS LINGER, Poems, by Helen Ball. (Privately printed, 27 Webb Avenue, Toronto, 75c.)

QUICKNESS of observation and a musical sense mark these verses. Among them is a sonnet entitled "Mirage" which in the last lines distils the grief of the war; "I had forgotten, lad, that you are dead!" The author's name is well-known to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT.

Underground

By W. S. MILNE

AND HE DID HIDE HIMSELF, play in four acts by Ignazio Silone. (Clarke, Irwin, $1.75.)

THE LIFE LINE, by Phyllis Bottome. (McClelland and Stewart. $2.75.)

PROBABLY books about the war have already missed their most profitable market, although it is likely that the best ones are still to be written. Here, however, are two that still seem to be worth reading, even though the horrors depicted no longer thrill with the same immediacy. Both books place emphasis on a man's character as affected by events, and both are more concerned with ideas than with things done. Silone's play is his own dramatization of his fine novel, **Bread and Wine**, and deals with the beginnings of the anti-fascist underground movement in 1935. Like most dramatized novels, particularly when the author is his own playwright, it is inclined to run to long speeches and a huge cast. Nevertheless, it has good theatre in it, and many impressive moments and memorable characters. Above all, it is sincere. Its author is conscious throughout of timeless spiritual values, and sees in the persecution of those who follow truth, and hunger and thirst after righteousness, a modern Golgotha. "In the sacred history of man on earth, it is still, alas, Good Friday." This point of view raises the tale of anti-fascist activity to "a sacred mystery, with the very fate of man on earth the theme." It is not the sort of play that we are likely to see in the commercial theatre, but its presentation in Hart House Theatre would be worth seeing.

Phyllis Bottome's cosmopolitan background and wide knowledge of European affairs give additional authority to her very competent powers as a storyteller. This is probably her most important novel since **The Mortal Storm.** It tells of the experiences of Mark Chalmers, schoolmaster at Eton, with all the virtues and defects of the old-school-tie point of view. Accustomed to spend his pre-war vacations in Austria, he is reluctantly persuaded to undertake a secret diplomatic mission in the summer of 1938, the year of Munich, when Germany was already in possession of Austria. He meets a little group of Austrian patriots, and is somewhat indignant when he finds that they have assumed his readiness to play a more active part in the anti-Nazi underground movement. To his surprise, however, he finds instincts coming to the surface which are more Churchill than Chamberlain, and eventually becomes a British secret agent in Austria. Disguised as the manic-depressive brother of a painter in favour with the Nazis, he becomes the inmate of a mental hospital, the head of which is a woman doctor who is a very remarkable person. Miss Bottome's studies in Vienna under Adler have enabled her to give a tremendous vividness to her descriptions of the hospital and its inmates.

To some extent the novel follows the usual secret-service pattern, and does it rather well, but its interest is always primarily in character, and in the ideas that make its characters what they are. There is daring and beautiful symbolism in the episode of the horses of the Spanish Riding School, the renowned *Lippizaner*, who are also fugitives from the Nazis. They had been ordered killed because they were beautiful, and because they had been taught to think, and because the Austrians were proud of them. The development of Chalmers' character, and the progressive revelation of Dr. Ida Eichhorn's, form the main theme of the plot, but there are many memorable bit players, and plenty of exciting action. **The Life Line** is a first-rate piece of writing.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Frequency Modulation Is Coming At Last But Problems Remain

By JOHN L. WATSON

AT LONG last we are to have Frequency Modulation broadcasting in Canada. Frequency channels have been assigned the Dominion by international agreement and the C.B.C. has announced its intention to proceed with the construction of F. M. stations forthwith.

Frequency Modulation is a much quoted but little understood term. In essence, it refers to an entirely new method of transmitting sound by radio waves, a method which permits far greater tonal fidelity than is possible with the present form of "Amplitude Modulation" and virtually eliminates all "static" noises caused by atmospheric disturbances or by the proximity of electrical machinery.

F. M. will do wonders for broadcast music. Every musical instrument, when sounded, emits a basic note and a number of overtones, or harmonics, whose frequencies have a mathematical relationship to that of the tonic note. It is the number and relationship of these overtones which give the instrument its characteristic timbre. The human ear is capable of detecting sounds with frequencies up to 15,000 cycles per second but ordinary A. M. broadcasting blots out some of the more remote overtones, causing the instruments of the orchestra to lose their identity and accounting, in the main, for the difference between "live" and broadcast music.

Frequency Modulation, on the other hand, can transmit and "reincarnate" any sound audible to the human ear. With F. M., every harmonic, every overtone of every instrument in the orchestra will be picked up and recreated by the receiving set (provided, of course, that the "speaker" of the radio is sufficiently large and sufficiently sensitive to reproduce in sound the electrical impulses submitted to it).

Two Big Problems

There are at least two very considerable problems to be overcome in the transmission of F. M. signals. The first is the problem of range, or coverage. Radio beams broadcast by the present A. M. transmitters fly upwards and outwards from the earth's surface until they strike the "heavyside layer," a blanket of ionized particles which, for reasons best known to themselves, loiter about in the ionosphere. This convenient blanket, which has made possible every long range broadcast you have ever heard, promptly bounces the radio waves back to earth. Thus, a powerful radio beam broadcast from any point on the earth's surface can be picked up by a receiver at any other point.

Unfortunately, the heavyside layer holds no terrors for the Frequency Modulation beam which rips right through it and goes skittering off into space in a straight line, or, according to Mr. Einstein, a slightly curved one. Consequently, F. M. reception is limited to that part of the earth's surface bounded by the visible horizon—not very much territory at the best of times! This can be overcome only by placing the broadcast antennae at very high points and constructing a series of relay stations at short intervals to pass the broadcast along.

The other serious drawback to F. M. is its extraordinary sensitivity. It will pick up not only the subtlest overtones of musical instruments but also every cough, sneeze, splutter, snort and harumph within range of its microphones. However, new acoustical tricks can and will be devised to overcome these problems.

A purely experimental station, VE9CB, is already in operation in Montreal and the C.B.C. has announced that plans are complete for the construction of a similar station on top of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building in Toronto, with the call letters VE9EV and operating on 99.1 megacycles. At the end of three months, when deliveries of equipment have been completed, the Toronto station will increase its power to 3,000 watts. This should provide a coverage with a radius of about 35 miles from the King Street transmitter. The C.B.C. hopes eventually to have similar stations in operation in all the larger cities of the Dominion.

At the present time there is not a single radio set in Canada (except those used for experimental purposes) capable of receiving a F.M. signal on the 100 megacycle band. However, you have to have broadcasting before you can expect people to buy radios. There is obviously no incentive for manufacturers to produce F.M. sets before F.M. broadcasting has become a reality. The C.B.C. hopes that the construction of these new outlets will encourage manufacturers to build and market F.M. sets on a large scale.

Like the dial phone and the horseless carriage, Frequency Modulation is here to stay.

Visit of Australian Musician

In 1945 Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, made a concert tour of Australia at the invitation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and directed orchestras in each of the Commonwealth's principal cities.

In return, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has invited to Canada the man who perhaps has done more than anyone else to promote musical education in Australia. He is Bernard Heinze, professor of music at the University of Melbourne and principal conductor of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Professor Heinze will arrive in Canada next December when he will direct a number of special symphonic broadcasts over the C.B.C. networks. During January and February he will make a concert tour of the Dominion, conducting the Vancouver Symphony, the Toronto Symphony and the orchestra of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal.

Symphony For Strings

Every once in a while there appears a program, or a series of programs, so excellent as to renew one's faith in radio, the C.B.C. and human nature in general. Such a series (to judge from the initial program) is the new Dominion Network production entitled "Symphony for Strings" which made its début on Sunday, July 7. The program features an admirable string orchestra directed by Harold Sumberg, the pleasant voice of announcer William O'Reilly and some of the finest music ever written for strings (and please note, the word was *written*, not *arranged*—which is important!). It is Mr. Sumberg's intention to play string music of all ages, with particular emphasis on the very old and the very modern. The music played on the first program ranged from Mozart and Geminiani to Delius and Koval. The orchestra displayed a great deal of sound musicianship and none of that saccharine sentiment which characterizes so many "string ensembles." "Symphony for Strings" is produced by Norbert Bauman and is broadcast from 10 to 11 p.m. on Sundays.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Sibelius Expert and Two-Piano Team Bring a Prom Sell-Out

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IN a recent U.S. radio poll Jan Sibelius was voted the most popular composer of serious music on the air. After the last two Prom Symphony concerts, Toronto audiences were willing to elect Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish-born conductor of the Duluth Symphony Orchestra, their favorite interpreter of Sibelius.

An erect, fair-haired, serious-faced, youthful appearing grandfather, Tauno is almost Toscanini-like in his Sibelius readings.

At the outset we must say that the Philharmonic Orchestra has become a remarkably smooth organization and gave exacting Hannikainen fullest attention in his meticulous handling (without scores) of the Finnish works. A fortnight ago it was Sibelius' First Symphony. Last week the numbers were more popular—"Finlandia", "Valse Triste" and "Lemminkainen's Return."

The dramatic intensity of "Finlandia", reminds one that it first became known as one of a series of musical accompaniments to a historical pageant given at Helsinki in 1899. As an expression of Finnish patriotism, it has become practically the national anthem of his native land. Contrary to public opinion, the melodies are not based on folk-tunes but were original with Sibelius. Its program roughly represents the feelings of an exile on his return home after a long absence. To Hannikainen's inspiration the brass responded with the abrupt, agitated, angry theme; then came the woodwinds with organ-like tranquillity and the strings in a prayerful passage.

Such performances of "Finlandia" will never wear it thin, no matter how many public hearings it gets.

"Valse Triste" has been done in all kinds of instrumental arrangements, with every degree of cloying, maudlin sentimentality. Hannikainen conducted the wistful tone poem with exquisite taste. One of the four heroes of the Finnish epic "Kalevala", Lamminakainen was a jolly fellow who got into repeated scrapes, only to be saved by magic, either his own or his mother's. Only here, in the Sibelius "Prom cycle", did the orchestra falter; occasional horn and woodwind attacks and releases were rough.

Other orchestral numbers were Berlioz's "Hungarian March", Borodin's unfamiliar Overture to "Prince Igor" and Tschaikowsky's elaborate underworld picture of "Francesca da Rimini". The climax in the latter gave the arena rafters a bump and the fans the thrill of the evening.

Hannikainen's father was a good friend of Sibelius and often visited him at his secluded forest home near Jarvenpaa, where most of his great works were composed. Hannikainen himself attended the Sibelius Academy at Helsinki. In 1938 he was sent to the U.S. by the Finnish government to conduct a special concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He came again in 1940 to conduct the Boston and Philadelphia orchestras, then to Duluth on a permanent appointment.

The sixtieth, seventieth, and, on last December 8, the eightieth anniversaries of Sibelius' birth were celebrated as national festivals in Finland and the composer honored all over the world.

Next September Tauno Hannikainen will fly to Scandinavia where he will conduct the Helsinki orchestra, the Turku Symphony and the State Opera in Finland, and the Stockholm Symphony in Sweden. Last week some of Tauno's Toronto admirers were wagering on his paying a visit to the great man himself.

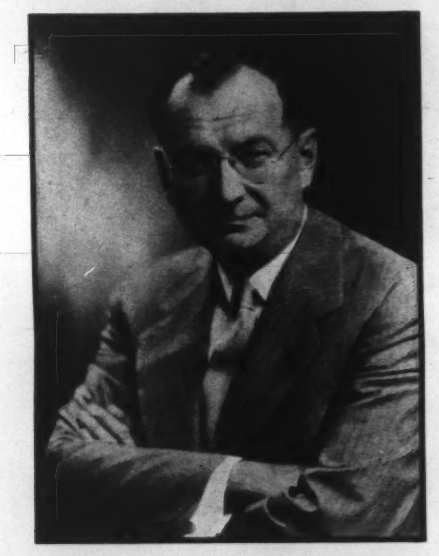
Duo-piano stars on the same program were Braggiotti and his new partner Jack Chaikin, in their début. Braggiotti's slick arrangements and keyboard facility with other partners have been famed afar. The new man's playing meshes neatly with that of the lead pianist. Their rendition of the Grieg A minor Concerto (first movement), with the orchestra, added no extra significance to the original score. However, if you don't like the concerto as it stands, B. and C. can give it more descending sequences, more *presto* chromatics, more fortified chords, more arpeggios and a general sophisticated liveliness. The arrangement made a glittering but, nonetheless, cheapening and mechanical effect.

More charming were their caricatures on "Yankee Doodle" after Bach, Beethoven, etc. (Debussy and Gershwin were best; Beethoven, harder to define in terms of "Yankee Doodle", was poorest). For an encore they did a *Reader's Digest* version of "Rhapsody in Blue", with just the sort of extra elaboration — from added simple grace notes to academically interesting harmonic progressions — that Gershwin himself would probably have wished to have written. The Animal Suite (e.g., "The Swan") seemed full of technique and counter-technique (*piano secundo*) for their own sake. The original thematic meanings at times were destroyed. But the last animal, "The Jitterbug", was Braggiotti's own creation and brought the house down. The animal and his music were jointly satirized.

Two-piano work is an interesting medium, but it has definite limitations. Unless the original music can stand technically florid additions, it will fall flat. But in the hands of capable arrangers and interpreters, it can dress up a popular theme fit to kill.

After 100 Years

Centennial celebrations in Vancouver and Hamilton included a goodly share of musical events. Lucio Agostini, musical director for the Associated Screen Studios' motion pictures in Montreal, was music-master for the west coast Diamond Jubilee. Besides preparing the musical arrangements and directing choruses and orchestra during the celebrations,



Victor Kolar will present a pleasing summer Promenade Symphony Program. He established a record by conducting over 1,000 broadcasts of the "Ford Sunday Evening Hour."

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Agostini wrote a number of original scores, including one for a Jubilee theme song.

Among the many special programs in Hamilton one of the finest was that presented by the Duet Club in the Hamilton Conservatory of Music Recital Hall. Soloists were pianist Mary Syme and contralto Olive Barlow-Blakely. An added feature of the concert was a charming ladies' chorus dressed in old-fashioned costumes opening the program with a nostalgic "Sweetheart, Sigh No More" by a one-time Hamilton composer, Paul Ambrose.

FILM AND THEATRE

"Operation Crossroads" Is the Nightmare Film of the Year

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A FEW weeks ago the movies released a short subject having to do with the forthcoming atomic experiment in the Bikini atoll. The picture showed a U.S. official trying to explain to a group of Bikini Islanders the nature of "Operation Crossroads," and its final objective—the welfare of mankind. The official, who spoke through an interpreter, was almost visibly perspiring (as well he might) in his effort to make all clear. The Bikini natives sat about in a half circle, looking amiable and trustful, rather like a group of natives in a Charles Nordhoff film. When the official had concluded, the King of the Bikinis rose and made a little speech saying that since it was the wish of the great United States and the will of God, the Bikini natives would gladly leave their happy island home and settle somewhere else. It was curious how the short documentary seemed to hold for a moment the whole shape and image of our era, with Progress and its strange perversion firmly clamped together, like two sides of a coin.

Last week the newsreels of the Bikini experiment reached the screen. Nothing could have been more fearsome, and nothing perhaps could have revealed less about the actual results of the experiment. The film gave us a glimpse of Dave's Dream, the bomb-carrying plane, with the bomb itself carefully screened by a sheet of canvas. There was a shot or two of Admiral Blandy, and a ghostly glimpse of the interior of one of the drone planes with all its mechanism working precisely under invisible direction. The Prinz Eugen, relatively undamaged, was shown, and the shambles of what had once been a Japanese carrier. The rest of the film was devoted to shots taken from varying distances and angles of The Thing itself — a mushroom of vapor that rose thirty thousand feet and then hung still and malevolent in the Southern sky. It began to break up and drift away after a while and the mushroom top was absorbed by the harmless clouds. But it is the sort of nightmare spectacle that lingers on in the imagination, disturbing all one's sense of reality, long after it has faded from the screen.

Asking Too Much

Rita Hayworth is an attractive dancer, she has lovely red hair, wonderful legs and one of the most beautiful faces on the screen. So it seems to be crowding her luck a little when she insists on being a tempestuous dramatic actress besides. However "Gilda" is the sort of picture that might easily have put a strain on Ingrid Bergman or even Sarah Bernhardt. It would be impossible to make the heroine's role believable; the best any actress could hope for would be to keep it from being funny. Miss Hayworth worked at it hard, and most of the time her beauty, if not her art, kept the audience in a state of respect. But when in her big moment she tried to beat up her second husband (Glenn Ford) she drew nothing from her public except unsympathetic titters.

To begin with, Gilda, a good, loving girl, falls in love with a psychopathic heel named Johnny (Glenn Ford) who is convinced that Gilda is mistress to the whole international set in Argentina. Gilda reacts to this, first by behaving as though she were, and second by marrying a tungsten king (George Macready), who turns out to be a lunatic.

When this situation becomes insupportable, poor, unhappy Gilda reverts to her first love, who beats her up and then puts her under protective custody so that she can't start out for the most innocent evening's fun without having her escort yanked out of the taxicab right under her nose. Gilda hates Johnny, and Johnny loathes Gilda. "I hate you so much I'm dying of it," Gilda mutters at one point, dissolving into Johnny's arms. The Buenos Aires Chief of Police (Joseph Calleia) admits he has never seen such a peculiar case. Neither has anyone else I guess.

There is considerable Nazi-Fascist sub-plotting in "Gilda" and the picture swarms with dark mysterious extras who look like discredited members of the late Italian war cabinet. As Johnny, Glenn Ford performs with an authority that would certainly have won him an A plus in any dramatic school finals. Like Miss Hayworth however he is considerably outmatched by his assignment.

SWIFT REVIEW

SARATOGA TRUNK. Screen version of the Edna Ferber best seller, handsomely produced and embellished with more period detail than even Miss Ferber could discover or invent. Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper.

THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE. Lana Turner and John Garfield in the James Cain idyll about the lovers who only wanted romance and a roadside beanery and had to murder to get both. The stars are only moderately convincing, but Hume Cronyn in a minor role is wonderful.

LOVE STORY. English romance about two doomed lovers, one threatened by blindness the other afflicted by a heart condition and an interfering rival. Some excellently recorded music helps. Margaret Lockwood, Stewart Grainger, Patricia Roc.

DRAGONWYCK. A protracted and grandiose story about a demented Dutch landowner in New York State, whose idiosyncracy was murdering his wives with oleander plants. Vincent Price, Gene Tierney.

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Turning a Comedy Towards Farce

By LUCY VAN GOGH

MISS BANKHEAD'S *Amanda* has been filling the Royal Alexandra for a second week, and very deservedly so. The audiences are definitely summer audiences, and their influence tends to push the piece further and further in the direction of farce-comedy, which is not the best manner in which it can be played; but Miss Bankhead and Mr. Cook are much too intelligent players not to be able to reverse this tendency when they get to New York and to autumn weather.

There are depths to *Amanda's* character which Miss Bankhead may not be able to plumb even then. She is excellent on the hard and brilliant veneer, but not quite so good in the suggestion of genuine emotional capacity which Noel Coward intended the frivolous heroine of "Private Lives" to possess in spite of the mask under which she keeps it. Mr. Cook has deepened his *Elyot* a good deal, and got much more value out of the short serious discussion on Life in the second act. The second fight, at the end of the piece, is better managed than three weeks ago, and Mary Mason as *Sybil* deserves even more than we then said about her.

Next week another of the most important productions of the Robert Henderson season will be seen with José Ferrer and Nance O'Neil in "King Richard III." Mr. Ferrer has been seen here as *Iago*, a most brilliant performance, and is one of the most subtle Shakespearean players of the day.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Design For Modern Revolution with Plenty of Hot Water

By H. C. FRANCIS

WHILE the diplomats are considering whether the new One World created by man's mechanical mania is really one world—or just a string of national firecrackers which will explode if we pull the string too hard—another revolution of a more certain reality, of more immediate consequence, has been hatching its eggs, relatively unobserved as are so many of society's evolutional products. For a brief time the war forced this phenomenon into the open and what the male had regarded with the same sporadic, dreamy half-belief as he regards utopia, he found was a firm reality; the modern woman is not a whit less capable than the male of operating an industrialized society.

In the fondly remembered bygone days of four varieties of dessert, all the apples one could buy at 50 cents a bushel and no nylon queues cluttering up the streets, when human survival depended upon a maximum of brawn and a minimum of brains instead of government subsidies and a farm bloc, the woman was naturally neither suited nor inclined to take on the duties of supporting the family. She was wholly dependent upon her spouse. But now when that barbaric state has been remedied and we can produce an abundance of consumer goods, as least theoretically, with a minimum of both brains and brawn, the chief requirement being the ability to do as one is told, woman has come into her own. She is absolutely independent as regards a livelihood, and the trend would seem to be toward complete "female emancipation" — meaning that instead of serving her husband she can serve some other fool, female *or* male.

In such truly revolutionary circumstances, it is obvious that the male should take some suitable action to adapt himself to these changed conditions. After due, as well as overdue, consideration and observation, I should like to suggest a program which includes a slight if somewhat radical revision of the domestic arrangements, with the male population assuming the duties, lately somewhat neglected, of the wife, with regard to the home. If a definite organization is required to rally male support — organization is indeed a magic word these days — I suppose we could call it something like the Congress of Male Housekeepers (C.M.H.) or the United Housekeeping Homuncules (U.H.H.), something explicit but not too tricky for the tongues of our radio announcers.

Our demands would be simple and reasonable; old age pensions, health insurance, a closed shop, etc. With modern industry fanatically devoted to cramming our homes with bigger and better gadgets, our working day will be so negligible as to occupy a very minor part in our charter (in itself a radical departure in labor organization). We shall soon merely need to press a button when we rise, which will automatically wash the dishes, sweep the rugs, and do the laundry, without our comparatively bungling efforts at assistance. The gastronomical possibilities born of quick-freezing units will take care of the meals; they are bought ready to eat and merely removed from the freezer and heated. The day nursery will take care of Junior.

Traditional Fallacy

Since the female has for some time been blatantly and untiringly vociferous in clamoring for "equal rights" with the male, and more especially since such an arrangement would obviously be to the men's advantage, the at present pitifully exploited males will doubtless find it most agreeable and at last the war between the sexes would be settled, on one point at least. If the male has any silly suspicions regarding the traditional fallacy of the effeminacy of housework, he ought to quickly store them away to mould with all the other outworn and old-fashioned ideas of behavior. Such concepts find little place in our progressive social patterns, where marriage is merely the prelude to divorce, and vice versa, and where any inhibition of one's inclinations, especially in the matter of sex, leads to any one of a dozen complexes with which the local psychiatrist, or General Chisholm, is occupied at the moment, and before we can decide which came first, the chicken or the ego, we are being psychoanalyzed.

Thus modernism requires us to revaluate the places held in our society by the sexes and such revaluation naturally finds the male even more suited to housework than the female, by reason of his close contact with the workings of a mechanized society—housework is so highly mechanized at present—and even more because of his failure to operate society to suit female opinion, assuming that such is possible. It is therefore only proper that he should retire to the more practical and immediately pressing duties of the home, and give the ladies a chance to insult, or gossip about, each other publicly, and throw their weight around politically, industrially and socially, to an extent which has been denied them up to the present.

Frustration of Ego

From the male viewpoint, this idyllic settlement may possibly be questioned from a consideration of the resultant frustration of ego in a certain type of male, specifically those who are now wielding such power in industrial and political circles. This could easily be corrected by the organization on a national and international scale of sports tournaments, indoor as well as outdoor—indoor, meaning those which do not require female cooperation—so as not to eliminate the elderly. Such contests of skill and endurance would bring the winners much more publicity and recognition than the rather questionable skills required in our present industrial and political competition. There is no doubt who is the heavy-weight boxing champion, or golf-king, but there is considerable doubt about who really holds the power in government and industry.

As for the rest of us less frantically ambitious little men, we have long desired to retire from the soul-stifling routine of factory and office, and should gladly welcome the peaceful and unhurried existence of the domestic, spending a couple of hours each morning gossiping on the telephone, and the afternoon leisurely shopping or at a movie, taking the trolley home in the 5 p.m. rush. We may even get around to designing that non-creeping shirttail we've had in mind, or reading the unexpurgated "Pepy's Diary". And perhaps the soap opera oracles could be persuaded to dispense a product less closely associated with their sponsors', with a little more meat in it. After these many centuries of coping directly, if somewhat futilely, with the trouble of the world, we shall take our pleasure with Mr. Pickwick rather than John's Other Wife.

There is one questionable result which may not be to the men's advantage. The women, finding they could operate our industries and professions, as well as from past experience our homes, would perhaps decide that the male was, after all, somewhat superfluous and was not worth the effort required to provide for his survival. So, with the general welfare and security at heart, for *le bien publique*, the liquidation of

JOAN RIGBY

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90 per cent of the male population would logically result, with the other 10 per cent being retained purely for reproduction purposes. (That 10 per cent, incidentally, would quite likely be made up of the irrepressibly Don Juan species of male, who would in such circumstances be able to follow his primary propensity far more thoroughly and unceasingly than he is at present, and assuming the role of the Byronic martyr, would find as little cause for anxiety in his position as did his namesake.)

This is on the whole a rather uncomfortable thought for the rest of us, but as things stand at present it is really only a choice of two evils—liquidation by the female or by the atomic bomb. And as most of us have at some time or other in our lives declared ourselves willing to die for a woman we have no come-back on that score!

The above sketch gives a fairly complete outline of my personal postwar plan. I have not in this short space gone into more than its most obvious results, as I feel that the question of whether such a project would be better or worse than existing arrangements is too uncertain. However, the Byronic accusation of inconsistency, the "frailty" of will charged by Hamlet, even Nietzsche's avowal that she was "God's second mistake", would seem to justify rather than condemn woman's participation in, and eventual management of, our industrial and political circles as they revolve at present. And one can imagine the pear-shaped and altogether peach environment of a U.N.O. assembly where the delegates sat around with their knitting, swapping recipes.

All in all, I feel that this arrangement is at least as practical and realistic, not to mention ingenious, as other postwar plans. Also, I am convinced that such possibly disastrous consequences for the male as I have mentioned are unwarrantedly pessimistic and gloomy. It is highly unlikely that the female will ever learn to fix a door latch, or attach an electric socket, or change the washer on a water faucet. And it is for such indispensably fundamental duties to society that we shall ever be needed, for, as Ogden Nash says: "The thing that makes the world go round is plenty of good hot water."

Social Life of the Very Small Fry

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

MY daughter, age three, has just returned from Gordie's birthday party. Apparently it was a success. Her symptoms are right. Over stuffing and incipient hysteria.

I was grateful that she was permitted to come to the party at all. I was one of the four horrified mothers who swooped down on a quartet of small fry this morning. They were standing in the middle of the road chanting—

"Gord-ie's Mum's
a stink-y bum"

in incredibly penetrating voices. Just why they held this opinion I guess I'll never know. My daughter joined the chorus late, and didn't bother to find out the reason for it. The swing of it was catchy, and she was giving it everything she had. She was astounded to find I didn't like it.

Her brother, who is seven, was just as appalled as I was, but for a different reason. He couldn't believe anyone would be so reckless as to insult the mother of a child about to have a party.

Children's parties make an interesting study if one is intrepid enough to have, and attend, them. There is a regular pattern of behavior, which scarcely varies from year to year. It starts with the arrival of a group of pop-eyed wooden Indians. Usually there is one who had decided at the last minute that he didn't want to go. He generally shows some traces of the struggle to get him there.

"Where's My Present?"

The little girls are fluffed and beribboned from curls to mary-anns. The little boys smell strongly of soap and shoe polish, and each one features a painfully uncompromising part in his hair. At the end of each parting a cowlick belligerently challenges all comers. The host stands at the door and says—"Where's my present?" "What did you bring me?", or variations.

As time passes, the guests relax. By lunch they are almost themselves. At lunch they divide into two groups, the gluttons and the total abstainers. There is no middle way.

After lunch the lid comes off and bedlam reigns. The party ends with the departure of a collection of Whirling Dervishes.

During the course of the party there will be two fights, someone will invent a game which consists of the whole gang stampeding up and down a flight of stairs, someone will upset a glass of chocolate milk, and someone will burst into unaccountable tears and want to go home. Everyone will have a wonderful time, and the small host will bask in his friends' approval for almost two days after it.

Locked in the Bathroom

A small neighbor of ours provided a variation to the usual pattern. His party went along the customary way until lunch time. The ice cream was served and the candles lighted, when it was discovered that the host was missing. After some searching he was located in the bathroom. The lock had stuck and he was unable to get out.

At the sound of his mother's voice he burst into heartbroken bellows. The kids were going to gobble everything up and he wouldn't get a thing to eat.

After reassuring him on this point, his mother took stock of the situation. The ice-cream was melting and the candles were burning down. Steps would have to be taken at once. She blew out the candles and put her son's ice cream in the refrigerator.

While the party proceeded with the ice cream, their host was rescued by way of a ladder to the window. His long suffering mother relighted the candles, the guests sang "Happy Birthday to You" to a tear stained, but beaming, little boy, and the revelries continued as usual.

No social event in later years, not even a full dress New Year's Eve, can compare in anticipation, fulfillment and in retrospect with a birthday party when you're three.

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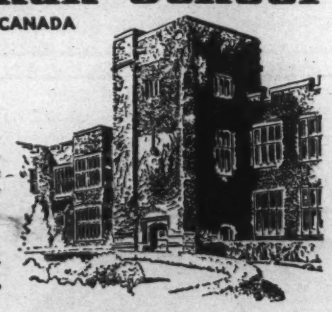
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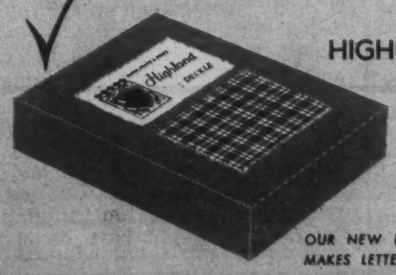
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CONCERNING FOOD

Go West, Young Gourmet, Go West and Dine in Princely Fashion

By JANET MARCH

ALL gourmets should read Betty MacDonald's "The Egg and I". The war has narrowed the horizons of that breed, who used to taste a new dish with narrowed eyes and nod wisely over a dusty vintage bottle. Poor things, they have been practically amongst the unemployed. If they will move to the north west corner of the United States and face a bit of roughing it there is lots of scope for their art. "I accepted as ordinary fare pheasant, quail, duck, cracked crab, venison, butter clams, oysters, brook trout, salmon, fried chicken and mushrooms . . . . The seafood in the Pacific Northwest is superb. The Dungeness hardshelled crabs are the largest, sweetest, most delicately flavored crabs obtainable. In Seattle and Portland markets they were usually from 30 cents to 75 cents depending on size . . . . We bought them from Indians for one dollar a gunny sack full.

"We'd go on regular crab sprees, eat cracked crab with home-made mayonnaise well flavored with garlic and Worcestershire until it ran out of our ears. Have deviled crab, crab Louis and crab claws sautéed in butter and served with Tartar sauce . . . . Brook trout could be caught in the irrigation ditches about ten an hour and from seven to nine inches long . . . . We also caught sole, cod, red snapper, and flounder."

The contents of the MacDonald vegetable garden read just like the full lists in the seed catalogues, so they had fine things to go with the game and the sea food, but this princely diet was not the one generally consumed by the neighbors. "Sowbelly, fried potatoes, fried bread, macaroni, cabbage or string beans boiled with sowbelly were the fare day in and day out . . . . They grew heads of lettuce the size of cabbages and fed it to the chickens or the pigs, they grew celery as crisp and white as crusted snow, and they sold every single stalk. We could have kidneys, sweetbreads or liver for the asking. 'We don't eat guts,' the farmers said. Lamb's kidneys or veal kidneys sautéed in butter then simmered gently with fresh basil, marjoram and a wineglass or two of sherry didn't taste like guts to us, but sowbelly looked and tasted exactly like its name."

Thrown in with this cheap and wonderful fare were fierce she-bears, eight months of rain, a trip of seventeen miles to the nearest town if you ran out of kerosene for the lamps or any of the other essentials of life, and the Kettles as neighbors. The Kettles are charming to read about but must have been less than that to live next, as, for instance, when they started a fire which nearly burned the MacDonald's ranch down and kept everyone up all night fire fighting.

The authoress must be a very, very good cook for, to turn out the dishes she mentions, she usually carried the water, "Bob had been a Marine in World War I and instead of being shell shocked he carried home a fixation that a helmetful of water was enough to wash anything including blankets." Nor were her troubles over when she lugged the water for then she had to wrestle with a sinister character she calls "Stove". No wonder ordinary people when faced with this toil just boiled everything and called it a day, instead of bothering to de-feather quail and grind up clams and do all the other things connected with first-class cooking when the materials are delivered to you in the rough.

It warmed my heart to find that Betty MacDonald hated canning just as much as I do. When I think of all the things I might have done down the years in our all too short summers instead of stoning cherries, hulling strawberries, peeling, cutting, stirring and skimming over a hot stove it makes me value all the more the commodity you buy at the grocer's in a can. Here we are at it again though and this is no year to fall down on the job. We must keep our noses to the grindstone for one more season anyway till the world moves away from the danger of starvation.

The best thing to be had on the subject is the Dominion Government's booklet on canning which can be had by writing to the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. A lot of cookbooks which will steer you through many a difficult course just give up when they reach canning and omit it. After years and years at the job I've decided that two of the most valuable assets in the home canning game is a pair of strong hands and the best rubber rings you can buy. If you screw the things up tight enough they keep. By actual experience the seal is far more important than that tedious routine of sterilizing sealers which some people believe in firmly. Of course your jars must be scrupulously clean too, but you can get them that way without parboiling yourself too, sterilizing bottles on a hot day?

Canning raspberries is one of the most successful things I do in this line. They are almost no trouble to prepare granted you buy good dry ones which don't have to be picked over. All you have to do is wash your bottles carefully and test them for leaks. Make a syrup with one cup of sugar to three of water. Fill the clean hot bottles with the fruit, and pour on the hot syrup until the jars are quite full. Shove a knife down the sides to get out all the air bubbles which linger in the middles of raspberries, then seal the bottles loosening the screw top a half turn. Stand the bottles in boiling water on a rack with the water one to two inches over the tops of the bottles and, after the water comes back to the boil, leave them in for fifteen more minutes. Then lift out the sealers and tighten them.

The old school of thought believed in turning the bottles upside down to find leaks but the moderns believe in hunting leaking bottles ahead of time and leaving them upright. The tighter you screw them the better.

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EPITAPH FOR A LIVELY LADY

This season Tussy comes up with a new lipstick to which has been attached the name Sure-Fire, together with a tip for a stay-on makeup that will last without need for repairs for an evening of party-going. After you have done a careful job of make-up—being certain to "press on" the face powder rather than dabbing, because gentle pressing helps the powder adhere to the powder base—hold your breath while you "fix" your gala make-up, powder and all. Dip a large pad of clean cotton into cold water and press firmly all over face and neck. Don't rub—but be sure the icy water touches all your make-up. An artist uses fixatif to keep a pastel portrait from blurring. The action of cold water on the makeup is said to be much the same—fixing it in place, blending the colors, and removing the powdery look, giving the skin a moist, fresh look.

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BIRTH OF A BRAIN CHILD

THE night is dark and pregnant with distress,
The poet tosses, knowing that unless
He labors, valiantly, with words of flame,
No brain child shall come forth to bear his name.
So, fraught with zeal, he gives it all he can,
And in the morning, lo, ... six lines that scan!

Helen Ball

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THE OTHER PAGE

About the Couple Who Looked Distinguished at Luncheon

By J. E. MIDDLETON

MAYBE it was a year ago that they first came into the restaurant for lunch. But whether a year, or more, or less, they stirred me up. The man was under forty, well dressed, dark-eyed, handsome, though not offensively aware of it. The girl was stately, with dark hair banged in front and hanging to her neck-line, and she wore no hat. Her brown eyes were rich and alive and merry, her complexion unaided by the cream and rouge pots, and her tailored suit was completely right in every square inch of it.

She preceded her husband in the journey among the tables. He walked not humbly like a hanger-on, but with justifiable pride. He pulled out a chair for her and then pushed it in, glancing about the room as if to say, "Mine, gentlemen, all mine." Not only handsome, but courteous as well.

I dug into my cream chicken soup and meditated. A business man? Not likely. Too well set-up, too quick of eye, too cheerful, for the corners of his lips turned up slightly. A "really truly" business man of that age would have lips frequently snapping shut in a straight line; like a rat-trap. And if she were a business man's wife, I'm a Rotarian. She lacked the sense of dependence which a woman attached to ten thousand a year or so frequently shows. She lacked the fluffiness of a "clinging vine" or the dominance of a committee-woman. She was as natural and unaffected as a good-tempered cat lying in the sun. And better-looking.

Maybe the chap is French, I murmured to my ham sandwich which succeeded the soup. He has the manner of extreme civilization that lawyers from Montreal often show. It may be a form of window-dressing, it is true, though darned ornamental. But no, here was no mystical undertone crooning "I'm a gay dog." Not at all. This lad was himself; he wasn't putting on an act. Obviously not a lawyer, either English or French, or he wouldn't have picked a lady so undecorated and wholesome.

Is he a newspaper man? No. His boots are clean and there is no fountain pen poking a brown nose above his breast pocket. Is he an artist? Doubtful; he seems to be well-to-do. She might be an artist, her hands are so good and her eyes so keen. But if so, she is more likely to be a musician than a painter.

Maybe that's the solution. The couple could be symphony players; he a French horn-er, or an oboeist; she a harpist, or perhaps a fiddler. The fact that they would be members of the musicians' union might explain their air of quiet opulence.

In my mind it was so ordered. For a year, or more, or less, I saw them periodically coming in for lunch and said to myself, "Gosh, here come the musicians!" So I nibbled on my apple pie and cheese and drank my coffee in content. I had solved the mystery and could eat in peace.

CAME yesterday, and the hostess planted them down at my small table intended for two, not three.

"It's an imposition, my dear sir," murmured the man.

"Not at all," I responded. "When this last tablespoonful of coffee is gone I shall be leaving."

"Don't hurry away, please," said the girl. A charming lady; low voice, and with a smile quite out of the commonplace.

"It would be against my principles to hurry away from such gracious company." (I do that sort of thing rather well, don't you think?)

"Sometimes principles are a nuisance," suggested the husband. "They cramp one's practices."

No French accent here, I meditated; just ordinary Canadian, or perhaps mid-West American. A lot of fine people come from Chicago. "Indeed," I said aloud, "this is rather an occasion for me. For months I have been regarding you both from afar—with approval."

"Not really!" exclaimed the girl with a provocative smile. (Remarkable teeth; so white and even!) "What is there about us? We're quite usual."

"If not we wouldn't be lunching here," commented her husband with a laugh, and reaching for the magazine under her arm.

"No, you don't" she said brightly, holding the magazine a bit tighter. "No reading at meals. Against the rules."

"Not even at breakfast?" I inquired.

"This isn't breakfast," was the reply. "Do you mind saying what you meant by approving of us?"

Her husband broke in, "That sounds as if you're insulted. As for me, I feel rather set up. So few people ever approve of me—any time."

"But that's after they get to know you," said the girl with a mischievous glance. That she approved of him now and always was as clear as print.

"You both look—er—distinguished," I said, finishing the coffee, and nodding to the waitress for my check.

"How does one look that way?" asked the girl with a trace of mild indignation—and looking very much that way.

"Don't know," I confessed. "All my life I've been making a try at it and never succeeding. If my boots are clean my tie's crooked, and if I compose my face to the proper pattern I have to sneeze and mess it up."

They were kind enough to laugh—and looked more distinguished than ever. His laugh was honest and not too loud. Hers was a low-voiced chuckle, interrupted as the waitress took their modest order.

"Frankly," I said, "I got a lot of entertainment in guessing at your profession. I had you both figured out to my satisfaction. You're not a lawyer, are you?"

"By no means," was the fervent answer.

"I should think not," said the girl. "A lawyer has to look intelligent." Again that mischievous glance.

"And you're not a business man?"

The girl answered, "That's what they told him at the Income Tax office." She continued brightly, "Do you know we often wondered about you. But we decided you were a grouch. Shows how wrong one can be."

I blushed and in my confusion rose to go, tightly clutching my check.

"Are you musicians?" I asked; but the waitress intervened, with soup.

"Good Lord!" ejaculated the man mildly, gazing into his soup. And the girl said "It shows. Goodbye."

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FAST WORK

"WHAT do you want to do in civilian life?" The radio interviewer was swift as a shuttle, talking five hundred to the minute.

"Salesman," responded the sailor, "If I can find a spot."

"Any preference? What do you want to sell?"

"Electrical goods. I learned a lot about volts and ohms and frequencies in the Navy."

"Anything lined up yet?"

"I've tried a few; no soap. They say 'Have you any experience?' I say No and they say No. Funny, ain't it. You can't get a job without experience, and you can't get experience without a job."

"Vicious circle, they call it," snapped the interviewer. "I'd hire you in a minute, fellow. You've got something."

"Ain't got it yet," was the reply, cheerful, not in the least discouraged.

The show went on with another sailor under questioning, for another five or six minutes. Then suddenly there was a pause. The first sailor was called back to the microphone. "Look, buddy," said the interviewer. "We've just had two telephone calls; each from the sales manager of an electrical supply house. Here are the addresses. They want to see you first thing in the morning."

"Gosh!" said the sailor. "*Will* I be there?"

"I'll say you will. And before you go, here's another address, just come in."

J. E. M.

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EPITAPH ON A MATHEMATICIAN

AN AUGUST sunset was to him
A light-wave complex understood;
Paean of passion, fervent hymn,
But sound-wave patterns. His sole good

The solved equation; stars of flowers
Molecular abstractions raised
To cold and fathomable powers.
Their destiny he oft appraised:

Yet could not rule, with all this art
Within, without, below, above,
The mathematics of his heart.
He died in unrequited love.

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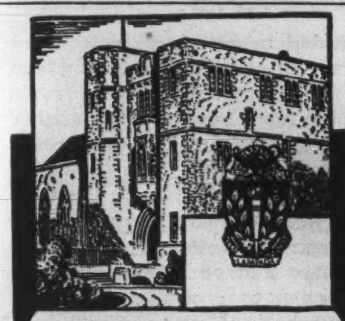

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Economic Forces Might Cramp Bretton Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Signatories to the Bretton Woods Plan have agreed not to devalue any currency by more than 10 per cent without the consent of the International Monetary Fund, so that any further devaluation of the dollar or the pound is strictly limited, says Mr. Marston. Economic forces, however, might become strong enough to tear up any pact.

In connection with the upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar, it should be noted that Mr. Ilsley stated the Canadian Government would notify the Fund that the new rate for the Canadian dollar is the proper rate at the time the Fund commences to operate, and added that Canada would retain the right to move the rate, whenever it might be necessary, up or down by as much as 10 per cent.

London.

TWO facts have recently revived the idea of currency devaluation. In Britain the big adverse balance of trade; in America the dangerous possibilities of inflation implied in the ending of the Office of Price Administration. There have even been suggestions that before very long the old evil of competitive devaluation may reappear.

The Bretton Woods plan has not yet been seriously tested, but in any talk of currency devaluation it must be borne in mind that the signatories to the plan have undertaken not to devalue by more than 10 per cent without the consent of the International Monetary Fund, and that any further devaluation which can be permitted by the Fund is strictly limited. Unless the international monetary organization breaks down, competitive devaluation is practically ruled out.

It is also necessary to bear in mind, however, that America's international monetary problems could in themselves be sufficient to render this organization ineffective. At present it is sterling that appears technically weak beside the dollar. But if the gloomier prophets like Economic Stabilizer Bowles are right, and the United States starts out on "a joy-ride to inflation", it will hardly be possible to maintain the external value of the dollar. Economic forces are strong enough to tear up any pacts, no matter how good the intentions of the signatories.

U.S. Danger

The danger in the U.S. is of a replacement boom of short duration but very sharp while it lasts. An inflated industrial structure, operating at a high level of costs, would then be left to find markets overseas at almost any price, and the pressure from business quarters to devalue the dollar as a weapon of competition would undoubtedly be strong.

The idea of sterling devaluation is based on a totally different premise. Although there has been much talk of inflation in this country, and most economists believe that it is still a serious latent possibility, the danger is no longer imminent. Supplies of consumer goods are flowing to the markets faster than the public is disinvesting its savings. There have been a number of upward adjustments in wage rates, but the tendency is hesitant. Recent cost of living figures show, at last, a small reduction.

Britain's problem is to strike a rough balance between imports and exports. The excess of imports over total exports in the first five months of the year was £137 million, on an

(*Continued on Next Page*)

San Joaquin Irrigation Goes Into High Gear

The pronounced success which has attended irrigation projects in the Canadian West, and present plans for further efforts in this direction, lend interest to a similar experiment which is taking place in the San Joaquin Valley, California. Large areas in this region have become impoverished by continuous lack of water and the present scheme aims to reclaim many thousands of square miles of useless territory and thus help to relieve the world food shortage. The geography of this district lends itself admirably to irrigation, and greatly increased yields of pears, plums, apricots, oranges, almonds, olives, etc., as well as many varieties of vegetables, are anticipated. The scheme will also ensure a much larger output for Sacramento's important canning industry, as well as its olive pickling and almond shelling plants, to benefit world markets. Above shows a foothill orange grove reverting to desert owing to failure of its water supply.

This wide expanse of industrially farmed land is typical of the southern end of San Joaquin Valley. The picture below shows construction in progress on the Friant-Kern Canal. Heavy-duty carryalls and tractors are used.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Yes, It Could Happen Here

By P. M. RICHARDS

THOUGH Canada has plenty of cause to fear inflation, there has actually been no real inflation here as yet. Inflation is a runaway rise of prices, a general flight from rapidly depreciating money into durable goods; it is definitely not an increase of prices so moderate that it has not even kept up with the advance of costs of production. Due to the effectiveness of our price control, that is all we have in Canada — a price rise lower than that of any other country, certainly any country occupying an important position in world trade.

The smallness of our price rise, so pleasing to consumers, is actually not entirely healthy. Because it has been less than the rise in production costs, it has operated to discourage production, at a time when a much larger volume of production was needed to absorb excess purchasing power as well as to satisfy consumers' urgent wants. Thus it has contributed to creating a basis for inflation, as consumers have, in effect, been bidding against each other for the goods available.

Mr. Ilsley told us, in announcing the restoration to par of the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, that a major reason for the step was to combat the influence of more-rapidly-rising U.S. prices on our own price structure. He also warned the country of the dangerously inflationary effects of persistent demands for wage increases. Though Canada hasn't inflation now, Mr. Ilsley made it clear that a basis for inflation exists that is causing him grave concern. The public, on the other hand, is probably not concerned enough.

What Is Happening Elsewhere

What inflation means in terms of depreciation of national currencies is shown in a current report by the *United States News*. In China, it tells us, currency in circulation jumped to something like one trillion Chinese dollars during the war, several hundred times the normal circulation. An artificial value of 20 Chinese dollars to one U.S. dollar was maintained throughout the war. Today the official rate is 2,000 to 1. In 1939, the Chinese dollar was worth 11.8 U.S. cents. Prices are soaring, in terms of U.S. dollars as well as Chinese dollars.

In Greece, printing-press drachmas flooded the country during the war. After the liberation, a new currency was issued with a value of one new drachma for 50,000,000,000 old drachmas. At first, one U.S. dollar was worth 500 new drachmas. That rate dropped later to 5,000 to 1, and there is fear that the country will sacrifice its foreign-exchange resources trying to hold that rate.

In Poland, the zloty now is valued at 100 to the U.S. dollar. The black-market rate has reached as high as 600. In 1938, a zloty was worth 18.835 cents.

In Hungary, inflation runs wild. A single banknote worth 10 trillion pengos has been issued. At pre-war rates, this note would be worth two trillion dollars. Actually, its value is a little over 26 cents. In France, where the economic outlook has been brightened by the U.S. loan, the franc, worth 2.6 cents in U.S. money before the war, is valued officially now at 119 to the dollar, but the rate in practice is 225. On the black times.

In Italy, the official value of the lira is 100 to the dollar, but the rate in practice is 225. On the black market, a dollar is worth 280 to 310 lire. The pre-war exchange rate was 19 lire to the dollar. In Czechoslovakia, a stabilization program is under way, and there is some prospect of holding the koruna at its present rate of 2 cents. Exports are picking up faster than in many other European countries.

In Belgium, a drastic monetary program was undertaken immediately after the liberation. This program was headed by Finance Minister Camille Gutt, now managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

It was successful in squeezing out an enormous volume of excess currency. As a result, the Belgian franc is worth 2.275 cents at the official rate, a little more than 1 cent below the 1939 value. Now a new program is under way to reduce the spread between prices and wages. Prices are being cut, and an intensive campaign is being waged against the black market.

In the Netherlands, the stabilization program is making progress. The official value of the guilder is 37½ cents, more than two-thirds of the 1939 rate, and there is some feeling in the country that it should be raised. However, a U.S. dollar will buy twice as many guilders in the black market as at official rates.

In India, rupee prices for gold and silver are inflated, and the general price level is up considerably.

If We Behave Foolishly

Can a real runaway inflation occur here? The answer is definitely yes — if we behave foolishly. Canada, relatively, is the greatest foreign-trading country in the world; around one-third of our national income, on the average, was derived from foreign trade in the period between two world wars. The world inflation taking place puts a great strain on our own price structure. If, for example, U.S. prices rise considerably above Canadian as a result of the dropping (temporarily at least) of price control there, the effect will be to pull more Canadian goods across the border, thus diminishing the home supply and increasing the pressure of excess purchasing power.

The most effective means of combating inflation is to greatly increase production of goods and services and refrain from increasing public purchasing power.

Instead we see widespread strikes and wage advances. These gains by individual labor groups are made at the expense of the people as a whole—and will, in the long run, do grievous harm to those labor groups themselves, if inflation does happen here.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

export total of £358 million. The export figures have been mounting remarkably well, so that by May the volume was running above pre-war levels. But imports are also at a high level, and, as they are mainly food and raw materials, there is not much scope for reducing them. The important balancing items of pre-war years, the "invisible exports" such as shipping services and insurance, have been cut down to a small fraction of pre-war totals.

This gap accounts for the anxious interest here in the U.S. and Canadian loans. It also accounts for the talk about devaluation of sterling, to expand exports and make the country independent of charity, or hard business ties—whichever label is preferred.

A Fact Overlooked

Advocates of devaluation overlook one important fact. They do not realize that the classic method of expanding exports, cheapening the goods to overseas buyers by devaluing the currency, would now be totally ineffective. It is not the price level which is restraining export totals — however important this may become in a few years' time. It is the physical incapacity to produce enough goods to increase the export total without an even more drastic curtailment of domestic consumption than is at present being practised.

If sterling were made cheaper it would not mean that we should export more, but only that we should get less sterling proceeds for our exports and less imports for our sterling expenditure, or, maintaining our imports, should have to pay more for them. Instead of correcting our adverse balance of trade, devaluation might aggravate it.

Devaluation, moreover, would probably start in Britain the inflationary spiral which has so far been prevented—but only just prevented—from beginning its upward course. In the U.S. it would likewise stimulate a dangerous tendency which is much further advanced than in Britain. Controls there are breaking; and, whereas a flight from the pound is virtually impossible, because exchange control in Britain is watertight, it seems doubtful whether the U.S. Administration would be equally successful in insulating the dollar from the effects of rising costs and prices at home.

The international monetary set-up is certainly going to be tested in the coming months. If it survives that test, there will be another to face in perhaps two years' time. The strongest argument against devaluation now, that the world markets are quite willing to pay the prices now being charged, and that to charge less in terms of their currency would be merely giving them something for nothing, will not apply when the seller's market has turned in favor of the buyer.

Then competition, from which the business world is at present so comfortably free, will reappear. Those countries which in the meantime have allowed their manufacturing costs to rise above the average will have a strong incentive to depreciate their currencies to stimulate flagging exports.

We shall probably be well advised to make Bretton Woods a reality in the period while the currency stress is only moderate.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario Gold Output at Highest Level in More Than Two Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONTARIO gold mines in the month of May attained the highest production in over two years when value of output was up over six per cent from the previous month. Output for the first five months of the current year was up approximately $2,866,000, compared with the like period of 1945. As Ontario produces close to 60 per cent of the total Canadian gold output the increase by this Province can be regarded as fairly representative of the course of the whole Dominion. The upward trend is gradual and not nearly as rapid as some expected it would be. Many anticipated that by now the situation would be well advanced toward full recovery. Such factors as continued scarcity of labor, lack of accommodation for workers and delays in delivery of machinery and equipment remain in the principal drawbacks to a more speedy return to normal operations, to which has now been added the loss of the 10 per cent differential in exchange. Any new production is not as yet apparent in the production figures, that is, new producers and old mills expanded and such are not likely to make any impression before 1947. The same shortages that are handicapping a return to normal in the present producers is also having an effect on new developments. Hence, the question of when the Dominion's gold output will again touch the peak of $205,000,000 reached in 1941 is highly conjectural. After climbing from $166,000,000 in 1938 to the 1941 top, Canada's production decreased to $112,000,000 in 1944. Last year it dropped further to $102,500,000 and currently is running around $125,000,000.

•

Gold output of Ontario for May was valued at $5,776,929 which was the best month since March 1944, with 40 mines reporting production. Output for the first five months of the current year was $27,635,284 as compared with $24,770,191 for the like period of 1945. Daily average statistics showed an upturn of 2.55 per cent in tons milled, 2.46 per cent in gold recovered, 6.18 per cent in silver, along with 2.59 per cent increase in value. Average grade of ore during the month was exactly the same as in the previous month, $9.17. The production figures for May include output from the Young-Davidson mine, which resumed operations after the winter lay-off, and the production from Magnet Consolidated Mines, in the Thunder Bay district for March, April and May.

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A noticeable improvement in Ontario's output became apparent last

(*Continued on Page 31*)

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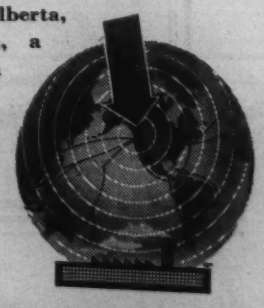

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

T. D. E., Welland, Ont.—The YOUNG DAVIDSON MINES property in the Matachewan district is operated by Hollinger Consolidated Mines under an agreement by which Hollinger receives 80% of the net profits and Young-Davidson 20%. Young-Davidson's net profit in 1945, after addition of miscellaneous income and deduction of administrative expenses, was $40,478, or 2.55 cents per share. A dividend of two cents per share was distributed last year. Net working capital at the end of the year was $69,351. During 1945 the mill treated 206,556 tons of ore, having a gross value of $752,171, or average of $3.64 per ton, as compared with output of $561,771 from 161,773 tons, or $3.47 per ton, in the preceding 12 months.

K. L., Saskatoon, Sask.—I understand that business of the CANADA MALTING CO., LTD., for the first half of the current year was well up to the levels of last year when sales established an all-time record. The company's plants, located strategically in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, are reported to be operating at capacity and, with demand for malt in excess of productive facilities and prospects for large-scale consumption for some time to come, prospects for the second half of 1946 are encouraging.

R.G.V., St. Catharines, Ont.—*BIDGOOD KIRKLAND GOLD MINES* was able to report a net profit last year of $17,737 as compared with a net loss of $97,126 in 1944, largely due to the opening of the new No. 21 vein on the 1,400 and 1,500-foot levels. Production results this year however, are dependent on development operations being carried out, and it is felt that chances for finding extensions of this vein system are good. The main shaft is to be deepened from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and the Gordon Lebel Mines property adjoining to the east is to be explored at depth. The latter company is providing $50,000 towards the cost of deepening the Bidgood shaft and underground development. Bidgood will explore the Gordon Lebel ground from underground and net profits received from any ore recovered between the 1,500 and 2,000-foot horizons will be divided pro rata, until the monies expended by Bidgood and advanced by Gordon Lebel have been repaid. Net profits thereafter from ore mined in Gordon Lebel ground will be divided equally. Bidgood has obtained a substantial interest in Wildor Gold Mines, presently diamond drilling in Bourlamaque township, Quebec.

C. T. R., Owen Sound, Ont.—Operating results of ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., for the nine-months period ended March 30, 1946, were still unsatisfactory, according to E. S. Byers, general manager. Strikes and unsettled conditions have had serious effects on production of motor vehicles in Canada, and schedules have been maintained only with great difficulty. As a consequence, steady and profitable operations at the company's plants have been impossible, and strict price controls on certain items have made productions of such items unprofitable.

W. S. R., Halifax, N.S.—Holdings of THORN HILL GOLD MINES comprise approximately 450 acres in Duprat township, Rouyn area of Quebec, adjoining Elder Mines. Extensive diamond drilling has been carried out with results showing the most important consistent gold bearing zone occurring in the north-western section of the property. The company's geologist looks for development of an orebody of consequence in the northwest portion, but the problem of structural ore deposition has yet to be solved in the central and southern portions. Some 17 holes cut a vein zone in the north section which represents a length of 1,000 feet and several of the holes returned excellent values over good widths. Sinking of a two-compartment exploratory shaft to a depth of 400 feet is proposed and three levels are to be established. Values are so distributed throughout the drill holes that they are difficult to correlate and not easy to make a tonnage estimate. I understand that substantial mining interests may take over the property and carry out the proposed development.

D. C. H., Outremont, Que.—CANADA CRUSHED STONE LTD. reported for 1945 a net profit of $50,341 or 79 cents per share, compared with $54,231, or 85 cents per share in 1944. Current assets were $424,905 against $417,351, with current liabilities of $90,794, compared with $69,559, leaving a net working capital o

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: — (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser — a study of Canadian stock habits — answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

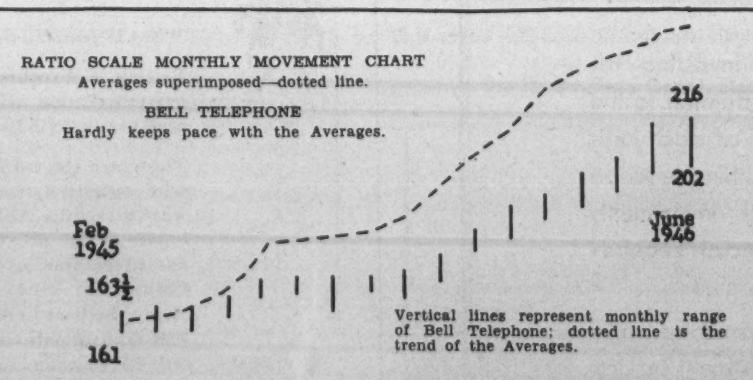
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

				Averages	Bell Phone
PRICE 28 June 1946	—	$206.00			
YIELD	—	3.8%			
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	94	Last 12 months	Up 34.3%	UP 20.4%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month	Down 1.0%	Down 3.7%
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942 Low—1946 High	Up 160.0%	Up 87.8%



SUMMARY—As an introduction to each of these appraisals it is stated above that stocks may be roughly divided into three Groups based on their normal movements in relation to the Averages. The Investment Stocks—Group "A"—do not advance as fast as the Averages but this is compensated for in some degree by the fact that they do not sell off as much when the Averages decline. In order that readers may see how similar some of these stock habits are it is suggested that a comparison be made with Loblaw "A" which advanced 21.4% during the past year as against 20.4% for Bell Telephone, and 81.5% from the low of 1942 against 87.8% for the latter stock.

Bell Telephone is another stock in which the funds of Canadian Life Insurance Companies may be invested. It provides a yield almost identical with that of the average stock. While high priced stocks are subject to rather wide changes in price the investor should bear in mind that the percentage movements are seldom as great as those of low priced stocks. Bell Telephone will likely continue to fluctuate with the Averages and may be considered a conservative common stock investment.

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$334,111, against $347,792 in 1944. The volume of business during 1945 showed a limited increase, and business for the current year is expected to be about the same as for 1945. Modernization of plants is under way and some new equipment is already in operation.

E.M.B., Hamilton, Ont. — I am unaware of any change in the situation at ADDINGTON MINES since you last communicated with us. The property has been inactive for seven years. A mortgage of $169,372 falls due next January, this representing advances by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, which owns 1,800,003 of the outstanding capitalization of 3,000,000 shares. As you undoubtedly know when the property became idle it was estimated that 256,000 tons averaging $5.60 per ton had been developed, and there were over 100,000 tons of probable ore.

R.H.K., Toronto, Ont. — The last diamond drilling at TOBICO GOLD MINES, in Gauthier township, Larder Lake area, was in 1944 and this was discontinued owing to the shortage of labor. At that time more diamond drilling was planned. As far as I am aware the company has no funds in its treasury, but still has half a million shares unissued.

E. C. J., Bowmanville, Ont.—Net profits of STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS LTD. for the year ended March 31, 1945, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes, amounted to $101,602, equal to $2.03 a share on the preferred, while Consolidated Sand & Gravel, after providing for depreciation and income and excess profits taxes of $22,000, reported net loss of $4,505. Standard Paving & Materials acquired control of Consolidated Sand & Gravel in 1929 through an exchange of stock on the basis of one common share of Standard for each two shares of Consolidated.

L.G., Hamilton, Ont. — I have no recent information regarding the PEACE RIVER MINING & MILLING COMPANY and I would suggest you communicate with the British Columbia Department of Mines at Victoria, as to its present status. Some extravagant claims were made by the promoters of this property, perhaps about the time you bought the shares. However, I understand that a number of reports, including one by the B. C. government, reported the absence of gold values.

G. G., Peterborough, Ont.—Yes I think shares of OBALSKI (1945) LIMITED, are worth retaining as the company recently announced plans for extending its operations. A motor road is to be built into the Chibougamau area of Quebec by the Government and the section has been attracting considerable interest recently. Obalski reported a few weeks ago plans for extensive drilling campaigns for two of its groups. The Portage Island Claims hold the original gold discovery of the Chibougamau area and work on this 2,000-acre concession has been held in abeyance pending assurance of cheaper transportation. In former operations a shaft was sunk 75 feet on the Cache Bay group and this is to be deepened to 530 feet. It was previously estimated that sufficient ore was indicated to operate a 200-ton mill for 2½ years.

A. C. H., Hamilton, Ont.—Like many other gold producers PIONEER GOLD MINES of B.C., was seriously affected by the scarcity of manpower during the war. The mill was closed down during most of the last fiscal year which ended March 31st, to allow for repairs and extension of development, hence, no profits can be looked for for the past year and the company sustained a net loss in the previous two years. Much development work remains to be caught up and until labor becomes more plentiful emphasis will likely be on development work rather than getting the milling rate back to capacity of 400 tons daily. Minewise the picture has been improving in a favorable way and these developments could substantially improve the ore reserve position. The company's financial position is strong and a year ago working capital exceeded $1,600,000, and it has been active in the financing and search for new properties.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Selective Accumulation

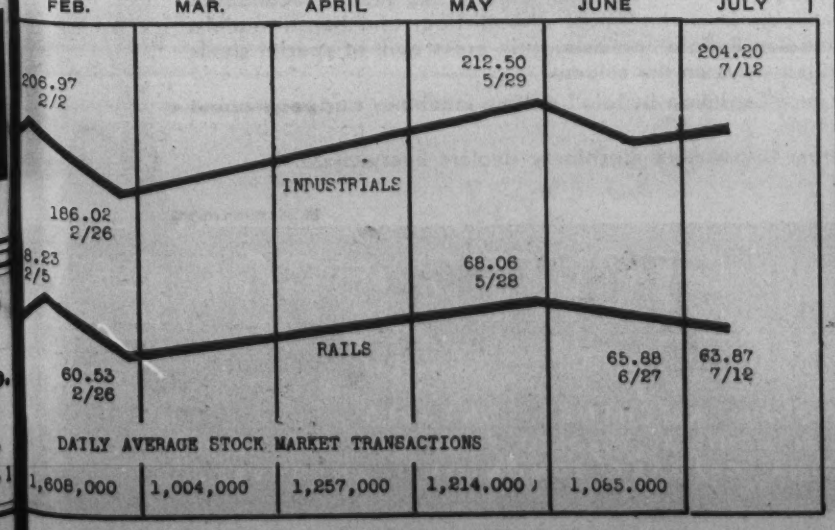
By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward, and the Intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

Ability of both averages, in late May, to move decisively above a narrow trading range or line formation that had been running for about eight weeks was a favorable development. Normally, such a development could be interpreted—and we did so interpret it—as indicative of the entire eight-week period being one of stock accumulation and eventually of substantial price advance. Therefore, until and unless both the industrial and rail averages close at or under 199.64 and 62.05, respectively, such weakness as has been under way is to be regarded merely as a continuation of accumulation prior to the eventual advancing movement.

If, however, both averages closed at or below the figure just mentioned, they would have broken under the lowest support points encountered during the progress of the line, thus suggesting that a material change in the general outlook had occurred after late May, demanding reappraisal by the market of the general outlook from lower levels. In such event—that is, downside breaking of the line's lower support points—testing of the February lows would be implied, the breaking of which lows would suggest a primary down-trend as being in operation. On the economic front business is now entering a period of increased turnover, and profits appear higher. This is not a situation normally conducive to a bear trend. We would continue stock accumulation in selected issues.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The Class "A" Shares are entitled to non-cumulative preferential dividends of $1.00 per annum. Earnings in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1945, applicable to these Shares, excluding the refundable portion of excess profits taxes, amounted to $1,271,684 or $3.18 per share.

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$42,116,500 . . . . To Be Redeemed

A number of Canadian Corporations have called for redemption their bonds and preferred stocks within the next two weeks. Among these redemptions are the following:

		Redemption Date	Call Price	Approx. Amount
Canada Wire and Cable Co. Ltd.	6½% Preferred	July 15	107½	$3,000,000
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.	6 % Preferred	July 15	105	7,537,000
Newfoundland Light and Power Co.	4½% 1956	July 19	101½	2,090,000
Silverwood Dairies Limited	6% 1966	July 31	100	1,450,000
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada	5% Preferred	July 31	52½	5,458,100
Dupuis Freres Limited	6% Preferred	July 31	110	1,595,500
Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.	5½% Preferred	Aug. 1	55	4,130,000
Avalon Telephone Co. Ltd.	4½% 1958	Aug. 1	102¾	752,000
Canadian Vickers Ltd.	6% 1947	Aug. 1	101	2,363,500
Dryden Paper Co. Ltd.	6% 1949	Aug. 1	101	787,500
Hydro-Electric Power Comm. of Ontario	3% 1948	Aug. 1	100	12,500,000
Montreal Dry Docks Ltd.	6% 1948	Aug. 1	100	452,500

To maintain steady income, attention should NOW be given to the replacement of these securities with others which offer safety of principal, fair return, and marketability.

For the re-investment of proceeds from the above, or other redemptions, we will be glad to suggest a list of securities suitable for your own particular requirements.

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22A

ABOUT INSURANCE

Collecting Claims Under Policies With Accidental Death Benefits

By GEORGE GILBERT

In the case of a claim under a policy insuring against death from bodily injuries effected through accidental means, the burden of proving that death was accidental rests upon the claimant. When it is a question whether death resulted from disease or accident, the onus is on the company to show that the cause was disease and not accident.

Where the question of suicide is involved, the burden of proving that the insured committed suicide is upon the insurance company, because there is a presumption of law against suicide, as suicide by a sane person is a crime, and as self-destruction is contrary to human instincts.

WHEN claims for death benefits arise under accident policies, or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies, insuring against death from bodily injuries effected "directly and independently of all other causes through external, violent and accidental means," or "solely from bodily injuries sustained and effected directly and independently of all other causes by accidental means" or "resulting directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injuries sustained by purely accidental means," it is sometimes difficult to determine whether death resulted from accident or disease or from accident or suicide.

In one recent case, the insured had sustained a broken hip and had been confined to bed with instructions by his physician not to move and to remain quiet. While his wife was sitting in the next room, the insured attempted to get out of bed, and in so doing certain internal organs were torn, causing a severe hemorrhage from which he died. The insurance association refused payment of the death claim on the ground that there was no external agent to which the death could be ascribed. It was held by the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on April 23, 1945, that the means rather than the result should be considered in determining whether the cause was external. The getting out of bed was held to be external as well as violent under the circumstances.

Accident or Suicide?

In a Quebec case which was tried before the Superior Court, Montreal, in 1944, the life insurance policy in question contained a clause that a double indemnity would be paid if the insured died as a result of bodily injuries caused through external, violent and accidental means, provided that the death was not caused by suicide, sane or insane. The insured came to her death through a fall from the sixth storey of a hospital. The insurance company tendered the face value of the policy, and contested the claim for double indemnity on the ground that the insured died a suicide.

On behalf of the claimant, it was pleaded that it was not necessary to prove that the insured's death was accidental; that this was presumed, as otherwise it would be a case of suicide which, being a crime, is never presumed. It was held by the Superior Court that this proposition was too absolute; that suicide by a sane person is a crime, but not suicide by an insane person.

It was also held that the case cited by the claimant, (see 1929, 1 D.L.R. 328) may be distinguished, as that was the case of a man in good health found poisoned by carbon monoxide in his garage. In the present case, it was held, the insured had been an invalid and a neurasthenic, and the place from which she fell was one where she could only fall by climbing a railing. The Court decided that the claimant had not discharged the burden of proof upon her of proving that the insured died as the result of an accident. However, on appeal this judgment was reversed by the Quebec Court of King's Bench. (1945 I.L.R. 112).

Sulfa Poisoning

In another case which involved sulfanilamide poisoning, the evidence showed that the insured, the holder of a life policy with the double indemnity clause, contracted a common cold for which he voluntarily took sulfanilamide tablets. When he failed to respond to self-treatment, the insured called a physician who, without knowledge of his patient's prior medication, prescribed sulfanilamide and aspirin. The insured had built up within himself a condition which rendered the further use of the tablets poisonous to him and resulted in his death.

On suit being brought to recover the double indemnity benefit provided by the policy in the event of accidental death, the lower court dismissed the case, but on appeal the Texas Supreme Court decided on October 11, 1944, in favor of the claimant, construing the term "accidental death" to include an effect which does not ordinarily follow and cannot be reasonably anticipated from means employed.

This case directs attention once more to the fact that while the new sulfa drugs have contributed much to health preservation and restoration in recent years, they cannot be used indiscriminately, as it has been proved by medical experimentation and observation that some people have constitutions which are intolerant of the drug while others can take any limited quantities of the various derivatives of the drug without ill effects.

In another case, the question at issue was whether death was caused by accident or disease. The insured was a man of robust health but suddenly he developed respiratory difficulty and his doctor diagnosed the malady as influenza. He died later, and an investigation developed the fact that, while working at a reservoir at which he was regularly employed, he was overcome by the fumes from a chlorinator which was not functioning properly.

It was brought out that the doctor who had attended the insured was not appraised of this incident, and upon learning of the fact he changed his diagnosis from influenza to chlorine gas poisoning. In an action by the beneficiary to recover double benefits, the jury found in favor of the claimant. On appeal by the insurer, the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, on November 17, 1945, sustained the jury's findings, holding that there was sufficient evidence to do so, and that the doctor's correction of his diagnosis was warranted because of the similarity of the symptoms of influenza and gas poisoning.

It would appear that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the courts, particularly those across the line, to adopt the theory that an intentional act be regarded as accidental when unusual effects flow from the usually harmless manner in which the intentional act was performed. In a recent California case, decided May 25, 1945, the evidence showed that the insured went to a dentist to have some teeth extracted. A physician was in attendance, and he found the patient's pulse to be normal and declared that her health was satisfactory for the purpose of admin-

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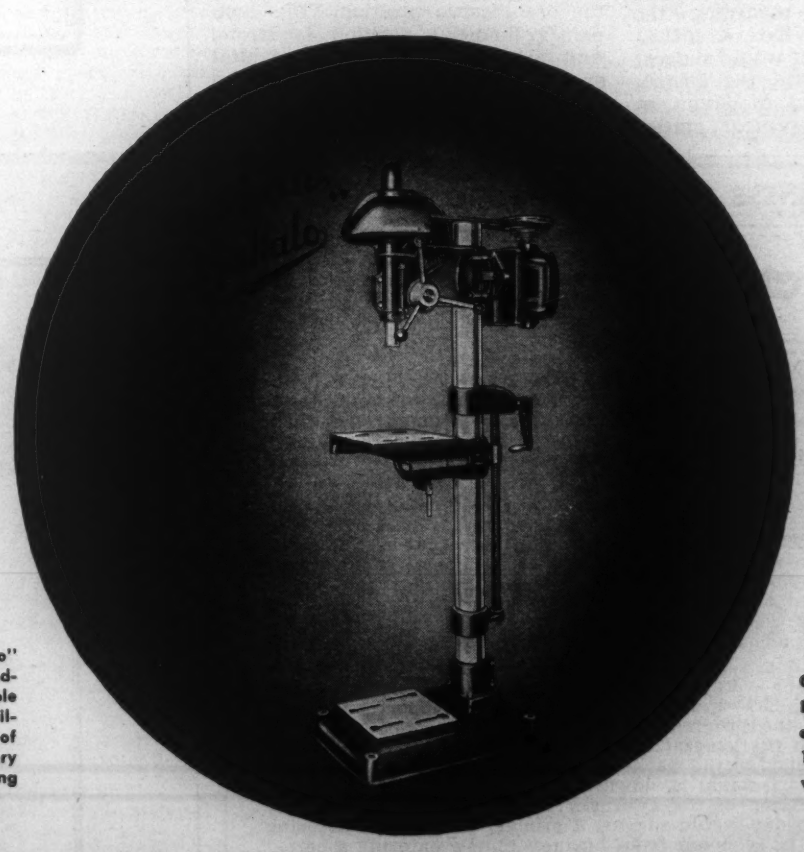
MR. W. W. FOOT, General Manager of The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company who has recently been elected president of The Independent Fire Insurance Conference at the annual meeting.

INSPIRATION TO CRAFTSMANSHIP



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istering an anaesthetic and making the extractions. The anaesthetic was given locally through a vein. After the last tooth was pulled, the patient's condition changed and thereafter respiration ceased and she died.

There was a policy of insurance on her life with a clause providing for double benefits in the event of death "effected solely through external, violent and accidental means." It was established at the trial of the action to recover double benefits that the anaesthetic, though usually harmless, caused in the insured a respiratory paralysis due to the insured's hypersusceptibility to the drug. The court sustained the claim on the ground that the insured's reaction to the anaesthetic was an unforeseen peculiarity, unexpected and unknown to anyone, and the claimant was granted a recovery of double benefits.

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GEORGE W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., who has been elected a Director and appointed Managing Director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Educated at Kingston and Montreal, winning his B.A. and Anne Molson gold medal for mathematics and physics at McGill University, he joined the head office staff on the Sun Life in the summer of 1914. Later that year he enlisted with the Canadian Garrison Artillery and served with distinction, receiving the Military Medal in France, but unfortunately was severely wounded. Returning to Canada he rejoined the Sun Life staff in the actuarial department, and in 1924 he was made chief of the mathematical department; in 1929 he became Assistant Actuary and in 1932, Chief Actuary. On December 5, 1944 he was appointed General Manager.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

fall, however, from July until March of this year there was an increase of about 23 per cent. Production for March was $5,600,000, while April was $5,449,639. In July 1945, output was worth $4,500,000. Average grade of gold mines in the Province has been declining for a year or more, which indicates that they are not yet in a position to control the ore going to the mill. Across the Dominion today there are approximately 70 potential producers in sight, some of which are sinking shafts and proceeding with other preliminary development. All practically, however have yet to erect mills. This along with the fact that some mines which closed down during the war have not reopened show how impossible it is to hazard any guess as to when production will again soar above the $200,000,000 figure, particularly in the light to the return of the Canadian dollar to parity with that of the United States.

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At time of writing there is no sign of relief for the gold mines from the setback they so suddenly received through equalization of the Canadian and U.S. dollar. While the most severe blow will be to the marginal mine it will affect the whole industry. Unless something is done to offset the loss the value of ore reserves in every mine will be lowered and it is obvious a number will be forced to close. However, it will naturally be sometime before the situation clarifies itself. Ottawa is being asked to restore the 50% depletion allowance to shareholders and mining companies, and already a demand has been made for a return to a world free market for gold. Heads of gold mining companies are hesitant to state what they will do if no relief is forthcoming. The low gold price without alleviation will be fatal to a number of Quebec mines and Hon. Jonathan Robinson, Minister of Mines of Quebec, has already indicated that Quebec was bound to make representations to Ottawa for tax relief and better marketing arrangements. Ontario authorities are also seriously concerned with the situation as are other gold mining provinces of the Dominion. The withdrawal of the British Columbia mine operators' pre-strike offer of an increase in wages is an indication of how the miners themselves will be affected.

Prompt relief measures are already being urged upon the Government. J. M. Macdonell, financial critic of the Progressive Conservatives, in the House of Commons, asked for early adoption of the Senate Committee recommendations of 50% depletion allowance, and the wiping out of the excess profits tax. Rodney Adamson, member for West York, urged establishment of a free market for gold and stated that if the government is genuine and sincere in this fear of inflation, it will realize that the possession of

(*Continued on Page 32*)

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Repairs to a bombed cellar in Canterbury revealed this Roman pavement.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

gold by the citizens of the country, is the greatest safeguard against runaway inflation and its attendant evils. J. A. Bradette, Liberal M.P. for Cochrane, in whose constituency many large gold mines are located, plans to ask other members of parliament who represent ridings with gold interests to join him in pressing for relief. In an interview at Ottawa, Mr. Bradette stated he had talks with a great number of mining heads in his constituency and he considered they are all taking a reasonable view of the situation. None of them plan to close down, even though for the time being they may have to operate at a loss. They will go on hoping for the best and added the big mines were opposed to anything in the nature of a subsidy. John E. Hammell, head of several mining companies said that millions of tons of ore has been made waste rock. E. V. Neelands, mining engineer and director of Ventures Limited, Frobisher Exploration and other companies, remarked that the situation can only be alleviated for gold mines if the price of gold goes up or if some definite adjustment is made in taxation.

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To date 17,000 feet of the 20,000 feet of diamond drilling planned has been completed at Sannorm Mines, adjoining Forty-Four Gold Mines (controlled by San Antonio Gold Mines) in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba, and J. J. Coghlan, president, in the annual report, states the exploratory work thus performed has resulted in favorable disclosures. Dr. J. F. Wright, consulting geologist, states that correlation of intersections which are considered as continuous permits the assumption of an average of $11.11 over a core length of 4.5 feet. This is obtained from assay results covering a length of 600 feet. Dr. Wright recommends sinking of an incline prospect shaft, with drifting at 100 foot intervals, to check the indications from the drill core and to study the deposit in detail. Such a shaft could be easily converted into a good working shaft at small additional expense. As of April 30th current assets were $86,840 as against liabilities of $4,500.

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Negotiations are underway for purchase of a complete mining plant for Discovery Yellowknife Mines, located about 50 miles north of Yellowknife, and it is planned to sink a shaft to 525 feet. A preliminary ore estimate has been made, J. C. Byrne, president and managing director, reports, and the total value of deposit to the 500-foot level is placed at $5,285,000 uncut or $4,000,000 cut. Structural and geological conditions are considered excellent for real depth possibilities, Mr. Byrne states. Three parallel occurrences, two to the west and one east of the main north zone were intersected in the drilling program. Visible gold was observed in all three and some good values were returned over minable widths. The company is assured of sufficient funds through stock options and cash on hand, for its proposed work and after all options are exercised there will remain 423,000 shares in the treasury.

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A contract has been let by Harricana Gold Mines Incorporated (1939) to deepen the shaft from the present 320 feet to 1,000 feet. Several new levels are to be established and 2,000 feet of underground work done, the annual report states. Diamond drilling has indicated that the favorable zone persists to below 1,000 feet. In operations several years ago between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of ore grading $10 per ton was indicated. Diamond drilling was carried out last year mainly exploring anomalies shown in the geophysical survey done the previous year. The treasury is receiving $80,000 for 400,000 shares under a new underwriting agreement and the company has made plans for additional funds for mill installation if this is found warranted. It also has $65,000 on hand and $45,000 receivable from the recent sale of lots in the town of Val d'Or. Investments in other mining companies are carried at cost of $145,120.

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A complete mining plant has been purchased by Diversified Mining Interests (Canada) Limited, to be delivered this summer, to the company's large property in Indin Lake section of the Yellowknife area and shaft sinking and underground development is planned as soon as it is installed. Further treasury shares are being disposed of at $1 per share and options granted on additional shares from $1 up to $4 and if all options are exercised the company will have in excess of $1,800,000. In view of the importance of the developments to date on the Arseno (Indin Lake) property the directors have decided to concentrate all attention to this ground. It is proposed to dispose of most of the other properties held and four have already been sold.

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Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines has awarded a contract to sink the shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet, H. I. Kurtz, president, states in the annual report. The hydro power line has been completed to the property and the plant was expected to be ready early this month, with sinking by power to start immediately. Ten parallel zones have been located on the property, two of which were previously diamond drilled and gave encouraging results. Another zone was channel sampled and five zones to date have proven to be gold bearing. The remaining zones will be thoroughly explored and drilled when labor is available. The company has $175,085 in cash and bonds, with liabilities of about $105.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 236

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1946.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 9, 1946.

MR. F. G. ROUNTHWAITE, O.B.E., M.E.I.C.,

announces the formation of

ROUNTHWAITE LIMITED

Merchant Exporters

in association with

Lieut. Colonel Alex Monteith, M.B.E. (ret'd)
and
Major John Brodie (ret'd)

Comprehensive Export Service for Canadian and United States Manufacturers in the United Kingdom, British West Indies, the Caribbean, Central and South Americas.

Suite 3, 438 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal
and at Toronto, New York and London, England.

TRADE ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Leitch Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1946, to shareholders of record at close of business July 31, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

July 8, 1946.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable September 14th to shareholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 10, 1946.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 37

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Wednesday, August 28th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, July 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 9, 1946.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 6

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 16, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, July 12, 1946

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares

Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 26, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 1, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, July 12, 1946

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares

Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 10

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 26, 1946, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 1, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, July 12, 1946

Automobiles have replaced tanks

● **but the SAME power equipment must build them.**

● Plants which built tanks by the thousands are turning out new cars for civilians.

The same turbines, boilers and generators that have served through the war years must furnish the power to produce many classes of civilian goods. For new power equipment will be scarce. Most of the present equipment—much of it overworked—must serve until well into peacetime.

What about the power equipment in your own plant? Will it serve you dependably during the highly competitive post-war period? You can help preserve it by using the protective features of The Boiler Inspection Company.

The Boiler Inspection Company's field engineers comprise the country's largest staff devoting full time to power-equipment protection. To these men are available the Company's 70 years of experience in this highly specialized line. Their maintenance advice has helped add years to the life of many expensive installations. They are strategically located so they can be quickly reached in an emergency.

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